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THE TIMES

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Shadows.

BY LOTTIE LINWOOD.

Shadows, shadows everewhere,
Falling from the world of shade,
Making sunlight beautiful
As the fancies dreamers braid.
Creeping ever in and out,
At the portals of the soul,
Wait the shadows, Fear, and Doubt—
Wait to win supreme control;
But the sunshine dances in,
Love and Hope—on golden feet—
And no joy is full till when
Light and shade within us meet.

Fairer than the autumn light,
Beaming o'er the world to-day;
Deeper than the shades of night,
When that light hath fled away;
Are the pencilings of life,
On the tablets of the heart!
Faith the sunshine in the strife
Makes the shadows all depart.
Oh! there is no night in heaven;
There no weary shadows fall;
There—eternal Light is given,
Jesus, Blessed, All in all.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The Murderer's Daughter.

BY H. A. DWIGHT.

CHAPTER XVI.

MRS. Falconer had always been anxious, that her daughter should "marry a fortune." To effect this, therefore, she had not felt many scruples of conscience in forming the plot, which Castleton now joined her in carrying into effect. Castleton, himself, was not the man to invent, nor to execute any scheme—he was only a tool—and as such, he was willing to be employed if any benefit were to accrue to himself. Nor must Mrs. Falconer be considered as having been an unfit representative of many mothers—for she was only one of a myriad, who would prevail on their daughters to marry "to advantage." This is the way with the werld; and will be, till money loses some of its charms and intelligence gains them; or at least, till the former has less and the latter more.

Mr. Castleton now coming in, enquired of Mrs. Falconer what were "the signs of the times at present?"

"Ah!" said she, "Mr. Castleton—I am afraid that we shall be overreached, for Ella's suspicions rest you as the agent in Everard's imprisonment."

"And, indeed, madam, I am subject to these suspicions very naturally—for, *as you know*, I was the cause of it."

"And what does the 'squire say in regard to the matter?"

"Why, he says, that there will be no difficulty in the case, for that you can get anybody to *swear to anything* in New York!"

"O! but I do not wish him to be convicted."

"No—no—nor do any of us; we merely wish him to know that he *can* be convicted, and hence to be so alarmed, that we can induce him "to clear out" on the condition, that we will release him."

"Ah! I understand it now—and I never intended anything beyond the sundering of the ties formed between him and Ella."

"We all understand that, perfectly—perfectly."

"But will not Everard see into the plot and se be ready for you."

"O! no; madam, we trust not. And besides the chain of conviction is so great and the thing accomplished so easily, that he surely would prefer to be released without a trial rather than to submit to one under such circumstances. And, Ella, too, if you should acquaint her with these things, would be very anxious, that he should thus escape, though she might be obliged forever to forego the tender of his love; for what would the hand of a burglar be to an accomplished lady in the city of New York?"

"Surely Ella would marry no one if even a stigma rested on his name!"

During this interview between Mrs. Falconer and Castleton, Ella had been forgotten by both; and had been left to her own conjectures. Nor was she slow in forming them. For she presumed, so anxious did she know her mother to be, that she should marry Castleton, that some plot was now enacting, or in a state of progression, to secure this end. She, therefore, concealed herself at a side door, and overheard the arrangements, as developed by the parties. Hastening to her room she resolved to get into the presence of Everard, as quickly as possible, and acquaint him with the state of affairs.

"Maria," said she to her most confidential servant—"go and get your things and bring them to me."

"What!" said she, my bonnet?"

"Yes and hood."

"Ella!" said she.

"Go—Maria;—and don't you betray me."

Maria went forthwith and executed her orders.

In a few moments, Ella was at the prison door!

"Ah! my love," said the jailor, "here again?"

"Yes, dear sir, and open the door for me if you please."

In an instant Ella was in Everard's arms.

CHAPTER XVII.

"EVERARD," said Ella, "this whole affair is a plot; and I have got into the secret of it."

"Ah! Ella—you have! And how did it happen that you were so lucky?"

"Why, Castleton came to our house, and related the state of things to my mother, and, whilst he was relating it, I overheard him."

"And what is to be done?"

"Castleton is to suborn witnesses and they are to testify to your breaking into Castleton's store at night, and to your abstracting his goods. But you are not to be sent to Sing-Sing, even if convicted!"

"What then?"

"Why, you are to be recommended to the mercy of the court!"

"And what is their object? *To disgrace me?*"

"Yes; in *my* estimation, and thus induce me to forego your regard."

"O! knaves!"

"Knaves? Stay, Everard—my mother is in the plot!"

"Is it possible?"

"Yes—her idea is that I must marry a man of wealth to make a figure in the world, or at least, to keep up the standing of the family."

"And, Ella, can you not marry Castleton?"

"Everard, how can I?"

"Well, I did not suppose you could—but do you not see how that would end all your anxieties?"

"No, indeed—it would only *begin* them!"

"And can you marry me, hanging, as I do, upon a doubtful issue?"

"The issue is not doubtful, Everard."

"But do you not know that anything can be done in this city?"

"I know that you cannot be convicted."

"I know I cannot, too, Ella—*justly*."

"And are you doubtful as to the result, Everard?"

"No—I was only sounding the depth of your love."

"Everard, you cannot do that!"

"No, I see that I cannot; and Ella, since you have heard of the developments mentioned, they can get no jury, even in New York, to convict me, nor anywhere else; but, Ella, keep what you have heard in your own breast, till it is needed; and of that time I will inform you."

"Do you mean that you will take me to court?"

"I mean that I will have you for my *bride!*"

"O! Everard, will you *remember* that?"

"May my right hand forget its cunning if I do not!"

Ella left the prison, tendering her renewed thanks to the jailor, who, as before, had now treated her with the utmost kindness and civility, and whom she did not fail to reward with something more even than gratitude.

She returned home in her disguise, and for a wonder had not been missed by the family. And she was more at ease now, for she was sure that all that Everard needed was to be kept informed of matters as they progressed.

Castleton now went more frequently to the house, and proffered an occasional ride to Ella, which she accepted—rather coolly, indeed—but for the purpose of preventing any suspicion, which she entertained of the plot, from coming to light.

Castleton, too, began to hope that Ella from her greater cheerfulness, was cherishing some regard for him now, and accordingly grew more cheerful too; and at times, intimated how happy he should be, when his "dear" Ella and himself were snugly ensconced in his beautiful mansion!

Mrs. Falconer, also, hoped that the plot would be successful, though she entertained many fears in regard to it.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FOR did the attorney keep himself at ease all this time. He suggested to Mrs. Falconer, the idea of going away during the trial to the Springs, as that would be just the season of the year for visitors to go. This suggestion pleased Mrs. Falconer very much, and accordingly, she broached the subject to Ella who instantly responded "*no!*"

"Alas! my child," said the mother—"why should you not go? The bloom has gone from your cheek—you are fading away like a flower! Go—my daughter, and invigorate your health that your bloom may return again!"

"No, mother; no—not till 'the trial' is over—then, if I go anywhere, it will be to Sing-Sing!"

"My child!" said Mrs. Falconer, "are you crazy?"

"No—mother, if I were, I should not want to go to Sing-Sing but to the Asylum."

"And I think that you had better go there now, unless you go to the Springs."

"Where Everard goes, mother, I will go!"

"O! my child, why are you so wrapt up in him?"

"*Because he is in me!*"

"Ella, he may be after your property?"

"Well, *I* am not after his!"

"And would you give him all of yours?"

"Yes, all the world, if I had it!"

"My daughter! And what will poor Mr. Castleton do?"

"Do as he pleases—if *he can*, I presume!"

"But, my child, he expects you to be the lady of his mansion!"

"I haven't authorized him to expect so."

"*I* have!"

"And I am afraid that you will both be disappointed."

"What! would you not obey your mother, Ella?"

"Does my mother *command* me to marry Mr. Castleton?"

"Your mother would not have you marry a criminal!"

"I do not expect to."

"Nor a *poor* man, Ella."

"Poverty is no shame!"

"Is it not, indeed? Do not all the world look down upon the poor?—even the poor themselves?"

"No, one will ever look down upon Everard Williams!"

"*Every* one will, if he is poor."

"*I* shall not!"

"My daughter, why will you talk so?—if you will consent to go to the Springs, Mr. Castleton will wait on you with the utmost politeness and attention."

"Indeed!—and do I need his politeness?"

"You need his large fortune!"

"So then I must marry to be rich!"

"What is more desirable, my child, than riches?"

"Intelligence!"

"And where did you get such exalted notions of intelligence? Do you not know that intelligent men are poor?"

"'A golden-fleeced sheep' has no charms for me!"

"Is there nothing in display then?"

"Yes, mother, for vulgar minds!"

"But how dark is the prospect before you, my daughter, if you forego the overtures of Mr. Castleton and marry Everard? And how bright if you accept of them! See, on the one hand, there is a beautiful mansion—elegantly furnished—affluence unbounded—connected with it—family—society—comfort—enjoyment and ease forever!—and on the other—but oh! I need not depict it."

"No, mother, you need not—you *cannot! One look* of Everard's is worth more than all that you have mentioned!"

The mother and daughter separated for the night.

CHAPTER XIX.

AS every effort on the part of the mother to induce her daughter to think favorably of Castleton, had thus far failed, and as she still thought that to lose so great a fortune, as she possessed, was too much of a consideration to part with, without a desperate effort still being made to secure it, she concluded that it would be best to reveal to her daughter her true history; and that of Everard Williams. Of this history the daughter knew nothing, having never heard the subject alluded to, except to be instantly repressed by her mother. Everard also knew nothing of the history of the Falconer family. Mrs. Falconer was of the opinion, that if her daughter knew the relation which the two families had formerly sustained to each other, she, and perhaps Everard too, with the same information, would abandon the idea which they now entertained of their contemplated marriage. And in all this prolonged courtship, it must not be supposed, that Mrs. Falconer had not the best interests of her daughter at heart. She was anxious, indeed, that she should marry a fortune, but at the same time her greatest dread was that her daughter should form an alliance with the son of the man who had been murdered by her husband. For she felt that this matter would at last come to light and that then her daughter might condemn her for concealing it from her. Painful as the task would be, therefore she resolved to let her know the true state of things and thus impose the necessity upon her of acting solely on her own responsibility. Besides she cherished the hope that after this matter was made known to her, she would consent to sunder the ties that now enchained her to Everard and become reconciled to the marrying of Castleton. Hence she said to Ella.

"My daughter, before we enter upon anything in life very serious or important, we should weigh the matter well, lest afterwards, and when too late, we repent of it and mourn over our folly."

"You are right, mother, but you need not be so formal in anything connected with me. I am one of the artless sort, you know, and require but little ceremony in colloquies certainly; and least of all from you."

"Ella, you must know that I allude to your proposed marriage to Everard and that therefore I cannot be light and trifling in so important a contingency—for whilst I was thus reckless of your fate, you might be taking a viper into your bosom!"

"Mother, are you indeed serious?"

"Most certainly I am—for it is no fanciful tale that I have to tell."

"And what is the reality, then?"

"O! my daughter—your father was a murderer!"

"Mother! Mother!"

"Yes, my child, it was really so; and it was, on this account, that I left the South and came to this city."

"And whom did my father murder?"

"Everard's father!"

"Mother! Mother! are you deranged?"

"No, my daughter, I am telling you the truth."

"And was my father hung?"

"No, he was tried but acquitted?"

"And why was he acquitted?—was he really guilty?"

"Yes, but his money saved him?"

"His money alone?"

"His family and his standing in society."

"And why, mother, did you not tell me this before?"

"My daughter, I can hardly tell it to you now; and I only tell it to you, that you may see the precipice on which you stand!"

CHAPTER XX.

ELLA was amazed—indeed she hardly knew whether this was not, also, involved in the plot to induce her to marry Castleton; if so, it surely was its climax. And its result would now soon be determined. "But how should she ascertain what was the truth in the case—and if it were true that her father was the murderer of Everard's father, would *he* not have heard of it? Or what was still more alarming; if he should now hear of it for the first time, would he not forthwith abandon her to her fate? And then would it not have been wise in her to have married Castleton—for to marry one so wealthy, would at least secure an independence of the world! And to be cast off by Everard. O! desperation! O! wretchedness intolerable! And yet to marry Castleton! One whom she loathed from her very heart—to marry too only, because he was rich! misery! misery!! misery!!!" Such were her reflections.

And what should she now do? What could she do? Must she believe her mother's story—indeed she must—her mother told it with too much feeling—not to speak the truth, it *was* then true that she was a murderer's daughter, and oh! horror—the daughter of the very man, whose son now was her all in all!

"Alas! alas! in tears, she cried,
Is such the world to me?
Must I be still by fortune tried
To fate a victim be?

"And must I give this heart of mine
To one whom I despise?
My dearest, truest love resign
To folly in disguise?

"And wilt thou cast me from thy sight,
My fondest love away?
Another view with sweet delight,
And all my hopes betray?

"No, no, I'll view thee faithful still,
In weal or wo the same;
My destiny with thine fulfil
In glory or in shame!"

The next day Ella hastened to the prison once more, and as she felt for the last time! Again was she kindly permitted by the jailor to see Everard. Nor did he fail to receive her with the same sweet cordial smile.

"But," said she, "Everard—my heart is too full."

"Ah!" said Everard, "what is the matter now? You are not going to marry Castleton I hope."

"No!—yes!—indeed I don't know;—what shall I do?"

"Do as your heart prompts you."

"May I? O! may I, Everard?"

"Yes, indeed, you may—why not?"

"Ah! Everard, you don't know with whom you are talking?"

"*Why*, yes, I do; *to my own dear Ella.*"

"No—no—to a *murderer's daughter!!!*"

"A murderer's daughter? Ella! what do you mean?"

"Oh! Everard, my father murdered yours!!

"Ella! Ella!—but I know it—I know it—this is no news to me."

"O! my Everard!—my Everard!—and have you loved me knowing all this!"

"Yes; and love you still and ever shall."

"My Everard—my Everard!"

"And my Ella!—my Ella!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

SCHOOL STUDIES.—Had I the choice of only four things to be taught my children, they should be: 1. To sing well: 2. To read well: 3. To write well: 4. To sketch well. Perfection in these will earn their possessor a maintenance in any country, and will enable him to amuse himself or entertain a company, whether it be under a rock in the desert, or upon a crag in the sea.—*Hall.*

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

The Deserted Wife.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

If this painful recollection,
If this deep and dark dejection
Which surrounds me with its shade,—
If these visions and these trances
And this mocking fiend, which dances
Round me and will not be laid,—
If this gloom which knows no brightening,
And this weight which feels no lightening,
Whatsoe'er the efforts made,—
If this woe that fills me wholly,
And this pang which thrills me solely,
Evermore without remeed,—
Be as certain evidences
To the soul as the senses,
Look on me as crushed indeed.

What I *had* been had I met thee
In such mood as to forget thee;
Had I found thee past my reach;
Had the feelings which inspired us,
And the eager love which fired us,
Found no vent in act or speech—
It is useless now to fancy:
Not that more than necromancy,
More than Magian e'er could teach,
In the will which never faltered,
And the pride before unaltered,
Can destroy that past of fear,
Can restore me what is taken,
Nor the better past awaken,
Nor dispel the darkness here.

Woe is me! my memory traces
All the dearly-pleasant places
Which so well I used to know—
Blue-topped hills and greenest meadows,—
Trees that dropped refreshing shadows
On expectant shrubs below,—
Ponds into whose tiny billows
Drooped the branches of the willows—
Willows waving to and fro—
Swept the willow branches weary,—
Swayed the willow branches dreary,—
Brooks, whose waters chafed the rocks,—
Rolling plains, where rabbits pattered,
Fearlessly, among the scattered,
Bell-attending herds and flocks,—

Copses, where the song-birds mating
Flung with voices undulating,
Curves of music on the air,—
Sand-cliffs, where the skimming swallow
Built her habitation hollow,
Mining for her callow care,—
Southern breezes, kindly blowing,—
Rivulets forever flowing,
Through a landscape green and fair,
Where I mused, at morn and even,
On a love which then was heaven,—
Shrubby hollows, decked with trees;
These my memory brings before me,
But she never may restore me
What I lost along with these.

Memory now my fiercest curse is;
Now to joy succeed reverses
Darkling, where no daylight beams:
Gone, the hopes which one time filled me,—
Gone, the joys which one time thrilled me,
Gone, the power of happy dreams,—
Gone, the pleasant hills and hollows,—
Gone, the skimming of the swallows,—
Gone, the willows by the streams,—
Gone, the brooks—no darkness dumber,—
Gone, the deep-blue skies of summer,—
Gone, the singing of the birds,—
Gone, the pond, with surface glassy,—
Gone, the meadows rolling, grassy,—
Gone, the bell-obeying herds,—

Gone, forever!—but remaining,
Undeterred by this complaining,
Undiminished in its force,
Generated by thine error,
Clothed with curses, draped with terror,
Misery, but not remorse.
Thou, the cause, thou will not share it;
I, alone and crushed, must bear it,—
I, at best, a breathing corse,—
I, whose heart so throbbed with pleasure,
At thy voice's perfect measure—
Thine the falsehood, mine the pain:—
Ah, couldst thou behold mine anguish,
Though I still might moan and languish,
Wouldst thou ever smile again?

Vain the thought, than day-dreams vainer!
Were it thus could I be gainer?
Thou to suffer couldst not aid,
Though the gloom were on thy spirit,
Such thy ruthless actions merit,
Had deeper in its shade.
No more smiles the eye might number
On this brow so sad and sombre,
On these features still as stone,
On this visage wan and faded,
On this face by sorrow shaded,
That no smile would light thine own;
Joy would not return to cheer me,
Wert thou chained, in torture, near me,
Vexing me with bitter moan;

These long locks, Medusan, horrid,
Falling on this pallid forehead,
Would not soften at thy sighs;
Nor to see thee bound in sadness,
Bring once more the light of gladness
To these dim, cavernous eyes.
Live! but never let me see thee,
Now thy bosom's chilly Lethe—
(Would such waters *here* could rise!)
Now the Lethe of aversion,
Flowing from thine own desertion,
Folds thee in its waters chill;
Though I suffer past all sorrow,
Not from thee I choose to borrow
Strength to bear extreme of ill.

Childless, husbandless and friendless,
Thus entangled in an endless
Web of woes I may not tear—
Web, with warp of crushed emotion,
Web, with woof of spurned devotion,
Coloured with the hues of care—
Woes around and sorrow o'er me,
Flames behind and clouds before me,
I await what must become;
Though I drink in this sad trial,
All the bitter of the vial,
Though the outer sense be numb,
Neither aid nor pity craving,
Life no longer worth the saving,
This my voice, henceforth, is dumb.

A beautiful little blue eyed girl of three years old, was nestled in her mother's arms, at twilight looking out at the stars. 'Mother,' said she, 'it is getting dark.' 'And what makes it dark?' asked her mother. 'Because God shuts his eyes,' replied the little one.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Olden Times.

BY HOMO.

Fortune in her ever changing course has cast my lot, for the present, in the midst of what was formerly called the "Lake Country," a name given to the central or northern portion of New York, on account of the numerous and extensive lakes that are here found. On looking at a map of this state we readily discover several narrow lakes extending parallel to each other in a southerly direction and varying in length from twelve to forty miles.

In the vicinity of these lakes are some of the most splendid farms in the state; and more butter and chese are made and sent to eastern and southern cities from this region than from any other state in the Union. Between the lakes the land gradually rises to a considerable elevation, and the highest portions are covered with dense forests of primeval growth, amidst which the wild Indian was once accustomed to pursue his game or sound the shrill war-whoop, or pitch his wigwam and smoke the pipe of peace. On the waters of these peaceful lakes he sailed in his light canoe from shore to shore to woo his dusky maid, or to visit a neighboring tribe, little dreaming that the day would ever come when he or his descendants would be driven from their happy hunting-grounds, to seek a home far beyond the Rocky Mountains so near the setting sun.

But another race of men now inhabit these fertile hills and valleys; and nothing remains to remind us of the red-man except a few traditions, carefully transmitted from one generation to another, and the names of the lakes, which are still retained, such as Oneida, Owasco, Skaneateles, Cayuga, and Seneca. Among the early settlers of this "Lake Country" came several Dutch families from New Jersey, who had found the land in that state so poor or the prices so high, that they concluded to emigrate farther north where the land was cheaper and better.—In the month of October 1790 six small families from New Jersey started with their horses and oxen and covered wagons, and commenced their long and tedious journey through the almost pathless forest. Guided by the "marked trees," or by a friendly Indian, they slowly traveled on day after day, lighting their camp fires at night and sleeping in their wagons. At length they reached the unsettled country, took possession of the land, and erected a rude log cabin, in which they all spent the first winter. From a venerable old man who was then a small boy in that log cabin, I have learned these and other interesting facts concerning the hardships and sufferings of the early settlers of Western New York. And as I sit every evening at his pleasant fireside, and hear him relate the scenes of his early childhood, I seem to be carried back to those olden times and to experience myself what were realities to him.

During the first winter in their rude cabin the sufferings of those early settlers were severe. Soon after their arrival a long snow storm commenced that lasted several days and covered the ground to the depth of four feet, and remained until the following Spring. Being twelve miles from any other settlement they and their cattle suffered much from scarcity of food and fodder, and to supply the place of the latter small branches and twigs were daily cut from the trees and given to the cattle. By a scanty allowance to each individual of the provisions brought by them for each, they managed to sustain themselves through the long winter, ever cherishing the hope of future prosperity and plenty, when the extreme cold weather should have passed away, and Spring return in all her loveliness, breaking the icy fetters, and clothing the forests in robes of beautiful foliage.

At length Spring came; and from the many large and noble maple trees, they manufactured their own sugar and molasses; and then prepared to sow their grain and plant their corn and vegetables, and made arrangements for better domestic accommodations, and a more extensive settlement. Heaven smiled upon their undertakings; and having divided the land among them, and put the seed into the earth, they erected new and comfortable dwellings, and by degrees laid the foundations of future wealth. Years passed away and that little settlement became a village, and the village a town: but those who first came and cut down the forest died long ago, and left to their descendants these beautiful farms—the fruits of their patient toil and persevering energy.

One striking characteristic is everywhere apparent among these Dutch settlements in New York, and that is love of kindred, and desire that the old homestead may remain in the possession of children and grandchildren. Household relics and ancient customs are carefully and almost sacredly preserved; and the aged pair seem to take as much enjoyment as ever, sitting by the fire, with their elbows on their knees, smoking their evening pipes, and watching the flickering embers, as they disappear one after another on the hearthstone.

Well!—let them enjoy it, for they have toiled many a long year, and have acquired for their children a goodly inheritance.

Right of Living.

"To love and to labor is the sum of living; and yet how many think they live who neither labor nor love."

What a gem of thought it is, set in this quaint old Saxon! The first part of the sentence is a beautiful text for one's life, while the other is an equally sad commentary on the "living" of a great portion of humanity.

And are not these twain, the loving and the laboring, the one "royal law" of the Bible, and do they not bring with them their "own exceeding great reward!"

Ye who seek after happiness, behold here is the key!

This sitting down, folding up one's hands, and moping away one's life in a vain yearning after affection, will never do you any good.

Just step out of yourself, and live *for*, and *in* others. Go out with a brave spirit into the world and minister to the wants of humanity. Everywhere hearts are reaching out to you for help; everywhere bleeding hearts are needing the balm of sympathy and tenderness.

The little children want your smile, the old people want some *comforting* word; and the strongest and the best have their hours of weakness and of need!

So don't sit still, we pray you, for this is not living. But "whatsoever your hand findeth to do, do it with your might," with a true honest heart and purpose; and no matter how heavy may be the darkness of the night through which you are walking, the morning will rise, the flowers will blossom, and the birds sing about you.—*Virginia F. Townsend.*

STARVING A SNAKE OUT OF A MAN'S STOMACH.—The following singular story is told of a man named Beach, who had swallowed a snake in Michigan:

"For the past seventeen years the sufferer has been satisfied that there was a living animal of some kind in his stomach. If he drank liquor the animal would seem to become drunk. This he judged from the fact that it remained perfectly quiet until the effects of the spirits were off. At times, when he partook of food offensive to the animal, it would become agitated and roll about with a motion which would be felt by placing the hand upon the stomach.

"Having tried many physicians without being relieved, Beach was induced to apply to a German Doctor, who recommended the process of starving the intruder out. This advice was adopted, and the patient succeeded in inducing the animal to come up into his throat, but, for fear of strangulation, he swallowed vinegar and drove it back.—For four months means were tried to relieve the man's throat of its unwelcome guest; and finally, on Friday of last week, he vomited an entire snake, measuring just three feet in lenght. It was somewhat decomposed, and had evidently lost four or five inches of its tail.

"As to its original size, our correspondent cannot determine. Its head measured crosswise just one inch and a quarter. Its teeth were about one eighth of an inch long. From the formation of the head, the correspondent thinks the reptile is of the common water snake species. The man is now doing well, and is in good spirits, in consequence of being relieved of his hideous tormentor."

Our correspondent, who is well known to us, and in whose assurances we can place the utmost confidence, is knowing to all the facts we have stated above.—*Sandusky Register.*

DANDIES IN DEMAND.—The following notice emanates from the Warsaw (R. I.) Telegraph:

WANTED.—One hundred and seventy-five young men, of all shapes and sizes, from the tall, graceful dandy, with hair enough on his upperworks to stuff a barber's cushion, down to the little upstart. The object is to form a gaping corps, to be in attendance at the church doors on each Sabbath, before commencement of divine service, to stare at the females as they enter, and make delicate and gentlemanly remarks on their persons and dress. All who wish to enlist in the above corps, will appear at the various church doors next Sabbath morning, where they will be duly inspected, and their names, personal appearance and quanty of brains registered in a book kept for that purpose, and published in the newspapers. To prevent a general rush, it will be well to state that none will be enlisted who possess intellectual capacities above that of an ordinary well-bred donkey.

To give brilliancy to the eyes, shut them early at night, and open them early in the morning; and let the mind be constantly intent on the acquisition of knowledge, or on the exercise of benevolent feelings.

THE TIMES.

A LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, Dec. 4th, 1858.

C. C. COLE, J. W. ALBRIGHT. } **EDITORS.**

Corresponding Editors.

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EMORY & HENRY COLLEGE:—We are pleased to learn of the very great prosperity of this college, located in Washington county, amidst the most beautiful mountain scenery and healthful breezes of Western Virginia.

Notwithstanding the recent addition to the college buildings in the way of a new brick boarding house, and a new brick building for dormitories, they are now crowded with students, being from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five in regular attendance.

☞ Our Raleigh Correspondent, "comes up missing," and leaves us little time to find out what is doing in the City. We believe, however, there is not much doing in the Legislature.

Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F.

We glean from the Newbern *Progress*, a brief synopsis of the proceedings of this body.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. met in the Hall of Eureka Lodge, No. 7, in Newbern, at 11 o'clock, on Monday morning Nov, 22, 1858. Present, Right Grand Master, John A. Weirman, of Salisbury; W. G. Warden, John Sloan, Sr., of Greensboro'; R. W. G. Secretary, A. Paul Repiton, of Wilmington. Rev. A. W. Cummings was appointed R. W. Chaplain, *pro tem.*

A very good representation from the various Lodges in the State being present, the Grand Lodge proceeded to its usual business.

The regular business for 3 o'clock Tuesday being the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following were elected: John Sloan, of Greensboro', R. W. Grand Master; Thomas M. Gardner, of Wilmington, R. W. Grand Secretary; R. J. Jones, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Wm. Edwards, R. W. Grand Warden, and Rev. A. Paul Repiton, R. W. Grand Chaplain. W J Hoke, of Lincolnton, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

From the Grand Master's Report we take the following statistics, viz:

Initiated during the past year, 142; rejected 16; admitted by card, 20; reinstated, 5; suspended, 165; expelled, 51; Past Grands in the jurisdiction, 286; contributing members, 1,256.

Amount received during the year for Initiations		$782 00
Amount received for degrees		1,450 00
" charged "	"	3,525 61
" received "	dues	2,009 84
" " "	fines and other sources	425 00
Amount received for widows and orphans		1,135 14
		$10,330 05

Two Lodges have been instituted since the last meeting of this Grand body, viz: Scotland Neck Lodge, No. 61, and Cold Water Lodge, No. 62.

The adoption of the constitution for subordinate Lodges, came up for adoption, and was indefinitely postponed.

Having concluded its business, the Grand Lodge adjourned on the 24th., to to meet at Statesville, on the first Tuesday after the third Monday in July, 1860.

MURDERED:—Peter Shultz of Winston, N. C., was brought before his Hon. Jno. M. Dick, of this place, on Monday last, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the murder of Costin Holder. Upon examination of the witnesses, in the evening, the Judge refused bail, and Shultz was carried back to Forsythe to await his trial. The affray took place in Winston on Friday 26th ult., and Holder died in a few moments afterwards, from wounds inflicted with a knife.

THE GEORGIA WEEKLY VISITOR is, hereafter, to take the place of the *Madison Family Visitor*. It will be published at Madison, Ga., by C. B. Barrow & Co., at $2 per year, in advance. It is a neat paper now and the publishers expect to improve it in many respects; "by making it a high-toned, progressive, practical, and useful Farm and Fireside Journal."

THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. is in session here this week. We learn the delegation is very good. We go to press too early to give particulars.

UNIVERSITY.

One would suppose that no citizen of our Commonwealth would fail to regard with profound interest the highest institution for education among us. Within its walls are gathered those, who are now the hope, and in a few years will have become the support and the pride of the State and country. On its ill or well-being, on the instruction and discipline they receive there, depends, to a verp large extent, the genius and virtue of our sons, and the prosperity or dishonor of the generations that shall come after us. All the other places, modes, schemes of education among us, numerous and widely diversified as they may be, are, and rightfully should be, subordinate and preliminary to this. They all point to this, and prepare for this; without this, they are defective, and come short of their result. This is their complement; takes the student from their hands, and carries him onward to heights of knowledge and methods of training, which they aim at indeed, but which they alone can never reach. Surely an institution which occupies such a position, which, however imperfectly it attains the ends it proposes, is yet, of its kind, the highest and the only one, merits all the careful oversight and diligent encouragement, all the private assistance and public patronage, that our community can give. It requires in its behalf the best thoughts of the thoughtful, and the best energies of the active, and will amply repay the cares and thoughts and most strenuous activities of all.

In spite however of these views, so plain that they must occur to every one, there seems to be, in many quarters, a disposition to undervalue the services it renders, and to exaggerate whatever evils may be connected with it. Reports to its prejudice are eagerly caught up, without enquiry, and repeated, often with an ill-concealed satisfaction, and not seldom with additions that give new point and weight and venom to the slander. From whatsoever source this disposition may arise,—be it a sectional dislike, or ecclesiastical jealousy, or the rivalries of interest, or merely a base love of scandal—the indulgence, nay, even the endurance of it among us, is a wrong and an outrage. It is the policy of suicide. The college has been established at great expense, has been trained up to its present unexampled prosperity by the labors, and self denial and prayers of generations of most worthy, and wise, and devoted men, and we may not hold lightly, or carelessly fling away, what has cost so much. Rather should every citizen of our State, at least every educated man, and most certainly every one who has been nurtured there, feel every imputation on its good name, as a stain on the honor of the State, and repel every wanton insinuation to its discredit, as he would resent a wrong and affront to himself.

We do not know that serious fault is found with its general management. Its Trustees are chosen at large from the competent and able men of our Commonwealth, by our own Legislature. They may well be trusted to administer its interests with integrity and discretion. Its Faculty have been selected carefully among the well-trained scholars of the country. Nowhere, we believe, is heard even a whispered impeachment of their ability and skill. Sure we are, that within the limits of this Southern country, they have, in sound and graceful scholarship, and in the practical wisdom in instruction which experience gives, no peers; and, as a body, they have hardly their superiors anywhere in our land. Of their faithful devotion to the duties of their office no man makes a question. That they teach their pupils wisely, and train them in affectionate and judicious discipline, the rapid and large increase in the number of those who resort to Chapel Hill, gives ample evidence. They have the thorough confidence of the wise and good, at home and abroad. Fathers are not used to entrust the entire culture of their sons, at the forming and most critical period of their lives, but to men, of whose fitness for that high function they have assured themselves by careful scrutiny. If any body of men may be proud of their good name, they have such cause for pride. And in all this, we should, all of us, sympathize and rejoice.

Yet it is of such an institution, so controled, and by such men administered, of which there are to be found not a few, who are glad to hear evil spoken. And yet, if the evil could be truly spoken, we should rather listen with shame and sorrow, and hide its failings, as we would those of a friend. If there be wrong there, there is also an authority there to correct it, which will never turn a deaf ear to calm and earnest statement and remonstrance.

We ought always to remember that where four hundred, or more, young men, from fifteen to twenty years of age, are gathered together, there must be some, whose bad passions have never been restrained at home; and it were a cruel injury, to charge on all, the wrong they do. We should remember, too, that they all are in the hey-day of youthful passion; and it is hard measure indeed, if we will identify the character of that venerable seat of learning with the mischievous pranks, that such youth will always play. We do not, without enquiry, blame the father for the misconduct of the son. Nor may we, more justly, hold those grave teachers responsible for indiscretions, or even crimes, which they have done all they could do to discountenance and prevent; nor visit with an indiscriminate censure, the half dozen who are guilty of the mischief, and the hundreds of their fellow-students, who frown upon such doings with a sincere and virtuous indignation. The University may claim to be judged in a spirit, at least, not hostile; with common fairness, and with the presumption, universal in all other cases, that she is innocent, till *proved* to be guilty. But to let prejudice, or interest, or passion sway the decision; to lend a ready ear to every rumor of evil; to impute to all the misdoing of a few; to presume that grave and well-tried men are, in these matters, and now for the first time, faithless to their precious trust; is to set at defiance the principles of a sound judgment, and will prove to be as ruinous in policy, as it is unfair and dishonest in morals. Let us not wantonly pull down, or carelessly suffer others to destroy, what has been built up with so much pains, and in the permanent prosperity of which we all have so much at stake.

NEW WEAPON OF DEFENCE.—The London Daily News, after a hasty sketch of modern improvements in various kinds of arms, describes a new weapon invented by Charles Shaw. It says:

Seeing that we cannot rifle our cannon, because of the mass of metal we have to deal with, Sir Charles Shaw—the author of the invention which we now proceed to describe—proposes to divide our cannon itself as well as the shot. He replaces the field piece, cannon or howitzer, by a row of rifle barrels, twenty-five in number. These are accurately placed on the same level, each barrel diverging slightly from the central one, so that volley of rifle bullets discharged by the barrels will cover a width of about five yards at a distance of eight hundred yards. Sir Charles Shaw's rifle battery is indeed a reproduction of Fieschi's infernal machine, placed on wheels, and made far lighter and far more manageable than a light brass nine pounder gun.

The implement may, therefore, be regarded as a rifled cannon, divided into twenty-five portions, as destructive as grape or canister shot at 5000 yards, or Sharpnell shell at 800 yards, with its deadly aim extend as far as the rifle can reach. Conceive a battery of horse artillery with four of Sir Charles Shaw's infernal machines substituted for their guns. What battery of field artillery, what troop of horses, what battallion of infantry could withstand their deadly shower of balls? The cannon or howitzer requires nine men at least to serve it, and it must be dragged by four or six horses; the rifle battery requires but two men to load it and one to fire. It can be fired by one pull of the trigger, or in sections of twelve barrels at a time, as may be expedient.

CABBAGES AND DISUNION.—We have found a new band of union for our republic. The Atlanta *American* acknowledges the receipt of cabbages from the New York market, which sell readily at 400 per cent advance on cost, and says the idea of a people who will not raise their own cabbages being bored to death by agitators about independence, and urged to disunion, is preposterous. If they will not raise cabbages now, they will no: raise them then, and the South would have to import them from a *foreign* country, with a tariff of two or three cents per head tacked on to help to defray the expenses of the government or for *incidental protection* to encourage the home industry! Dissolve the Union and import cabbages!—preposterous!

We always were opposed to disunion, and if it is likely to raise the price of *krout*, we ever will be. As the German descent in the South is large, we hope they will make themselves heard, at once!

THE LONDON TIMES ON MEXICO.—The following is the concluding portion of the article in the London Times upon Mexico:

"Now, we may fairly ask what interest have we in the defence of the Mexican Republic when such outrages are committed against our fellow-subjects upon Mexican soil? Under ordinary circumstances we might talk of reprisals and redress; but of what avail would anything that Mexico could give, be to us? No government exists there from which we could exact satisfaction. To levy an indemnity upon the inhabitants of Vera Cruz would simply be to plunder others as we have been plundered ourselves. We do not covet the possession of a square foot of Mexican soil, which would to us be an encumbrance—not an advantage. Why, then, should we interpose between the ambitious designs of the Government of Washington and this wretched Mexican Republic? To us the establishment of any government, if it could enforce law and order in Mexico, would be an advantage—not a loss. The Spanish monarchy, in its decadence, is now fitting out an expedition against Mexico: but this is, of course, but a farce, for the days of Cortez are gone by. Every gun fired on the Mexican Territory is fired to the ultimate profit of the great Anglo-Saxon Northern Confederation."

READ THIS:—The following is from a recent issue of the *Southern Times*, published at Vernon, La., and is what those who know us generally say:—

"The Greensboro' (N. C.) Times is a literary paper of no ordinary grace and usefulness. We have now been an occasional reader of the Times for nearly a year, and have invariably found it filled with much choice reading matter. Its promised enlargement to an eight page illustrated journal, in our conception renders its subscription price ($2,00) unusually cheap."

MINUTES OF N. C. AND VA. CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE have just been received and our thanks are due to the kind friend who sent the pamphlet. It is a neat pamphlet and contains full particulars of the Conference.

THE INFLUENCE OF MATERIAL AGENTS IN DEVELOPING MAN; An Address delivered before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, by S. S. Satchwell, AM., M. D.

Quite a neat pamphlet of 31 pages, from the press of the Messrs. Burr, of Wilmington. We will give it an early reading.

Anonymous Journalism.

The opening of the new buildings recently erected by the members of the Warminster Athenæum, an institution established for the promotion of literature and science, was inaugurated in that town on the 28th October. A public meeting was held in the lecture room, at which the Marquis of Bath presided, supported by the Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, M. P., Lord Henry Thynne, the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds. President of the Yorkshire Association of Mechanics' Institutes, the Rev. A Fane, Vicar of Warminster, and a large number of the gentry and clergy of the town and neighborhood.

The Right Hon. S. Herbert, M. P., in the course of a long and able speech, said:

There is no question abroad or at home, no question political, and very few scientific, which is not admirably discussed in the newspaper press of this country. The articles which appear in the newspapers, compressed into a short space, are the result of much reading and of much thought; and we who have not much time on our hands—we are all in this age pressed for time—get by that means great results and a vast amount of thought, elaborated, into what the Lancashire manufacturers would call the finished article. (Hear.) Depend upon it, the man who shuts his eyes to the contemporaneous history of the newspapers is a man unfit to deal with the practical wants of society. (Cheers.) In speaking of newspapers, it has always appeared to me that they might be much more useful than they are, and I have a strong belief that ultimately we shall see in the newspapers a change which will, I think, tend to make them much safer instructors of the public, for this reason—that the public would then more easily read and accept what it now takes *cum grano salis*. At the present moment newspaper writers are anonymous. My belief is that for the mission of public instruction that is a great disadvantage. It puts on a par, in point of weight and authority, the most scrupulous and the most unscrupulous writer—the most exact and the most inexact.

Mr. Canning once held up two despatches written to him by two of the most eminent diplomatists—one of them resides in this neighborhood. Both were admirably written—both showed great knowledge of the world, and a finished style of writing. Mr. Canning held them in his hand and said, "Here are two despatches equally well written—I have not a fault to find with either of them, but I attach great weight to this one and none to that. I know the character of the two men who wrote them. One is a scrupulous investigator of the facts, and the other is a writer of effect. I shall therefore act on the one despatch and put the other on the shelf." Now, in reading newspapers, we want that source of confidence in some writers, and of caution in others. If we knew who the writers were, we should know, in the case of a man whose character is established, that everything he says might be taken for gospel, whilst we should also know, in another case, that the writer was neither so accurate in his statements, nor so careful in sitting his facts. I think we should derive great advantage from such a state of things. Then, again, there is another matter connected with the anonymous writing of newspapers. A man knows that he cannot be answered. As I see some members of the clerical profession before me, perhaps they will pardon me for saying that if the congregation had the right to answer, the sermon would be somewhat different from what it now is. (Laughter and cheers.) A man would always be more careful in what he said when he knew that he would be liable to answer.

LOUIS NAPOLEON ON THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—*The Coolie System.*—The Paris Moniteur publishes the following letter, which the Emperor has addressed to Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algeria and the Colonies:

"ST. CLOUD, October 30, 1858.

"*My dear Cousin*: I have the liveliest desire that, at the moment when the difference with Portugal, relative to the Charles et Georges has terminated, the question of the engagement of free laborers on the African coast should be definitely examined and finally settled on the truest principles of humanity and justice.

"I energetically claimed from Portugal the restitution of the Charles et Georges, because I will always maintain in fact the independence of the national flag; but, in this case even, it was only with the profound conviction of my right that I risked with the King of Portugal a rupture of those friendly relations which I am glad to maintain with him; but as to the principles of the engagement of the negroes, my ideas are far from being settled. If, in truth, laborers recruited on the African coast are not allowed the exercise of their free will, and if this enrollment is only the slave trade in disguise, I will have it on no terms, for it is not I who will protect anywhere enterprises contrary to progress, to humanity, and to civilization. I beg you then, to seek out the truth with the zeal and intelligence which you will bring to bear on all affairs about which you employ yourself; and, as the best method of putting an end to what is a continual cause of dispute, would be to substitute the labor of Indian coolies for that of the negroes. I will beg you to come to an understanding with the Minister for Foreign Affairs to resume with the English Government the negotiations which were entered on a few months ago. On this, my dear cousin, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

NAPOLEON."

JUST THINK OF IT:—The Milledgeville Ga., *Recorder* says:—

"Mr. W. A. Lofton of Jasper, presented us with a sweet potato *four feet* long, and in the shape of a man's leg, with the foot added. It grew in Wilkinson county, and is between three and four inches in diameter nearly the whole length."

It is as large as the one the old negro promised his Maker, when he prayed to be taken out of the woods. "Large enough to sit on one end, and roast the other."

PUBLIC TREASURER.—Daniel W. Courts, Esq., of Rockingham, was on Wednesday last re-elected Public Treasurer by the joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly. Mr. Courts had no opposition.

A RAILROAD ENGINE ON ITS TRAVELS.—*The Most Remarkable Leap on Record!*—At Cincinnati on Wednesday morning a locomotive of the Marietta railroad started down the track about half a mile, when the man in charge seeing a locomotive of the Little Miami road backing towards him, and fearing a collision, reversed the engine and jumped off. A minute after the two engines came together, when the impetus given to the Marietta engine, together with the force of the reversed power, started it towards the depot with the velocity of a rocket.—The Gazette says:

The down grade gave it additional headway, and it bounded along the track like a fiend incarnate of twenty or thirty feet from the track, and literally bounding from the iron rails, threatening destructive to everything that impeded its progress. Experienced judges of the speed of railway trains who saw this engine on its lightning travels say that it could not have been going at a less rate than *seventy-five to one hundred miles per hour!* Its final bringing up shows that their calculations could not have been far out of the way.

Upon the track in the depot the morning train, consisting of some four or five cars, had been made up, and about 100 passengers had already taken their seats, on came the engine with the speed of a destructive whirl wind, directly upon the track leading to the train, until within about four or five rods of the depot, when the fortunate accidental change of a switch drove it upon the other track.

Almost before the persons standing by could realize that an engine had entered one end of the depot, the iron steed had bounded through the entire length, demolished an *eighteen inch brick wall*, timbers and all, at the rear, leaped across two road tracks—one about two feet below the other—without touching *either*, and imbedded itself in a huge pile of coal in the yard of J. Cochnower. The distance leaped, from the wall of the depot to the lamp of the engine, could not have been less than *seventy-five feet!* All this distance, through the demolished wall of the depot, it dragged the tender loaded with wood, without breaking the couplings.

But for the fortunate changing in the switch, which threw the engine on the opposite track to that on which the Cleavland train was standing, the loss of life must have been terrible. The force which rent a brick wall, eighteen inches thick, for a circle of fifteen or twenty feet, would have smashed the cars upon the track into fragments, and a fearful destruction of life and limb must have followed. The damage to the locomotive is estimated at $3,000 to $4,000, and to Little Miami depot, $1,000 to $1,200.

THE TEHAUNTEPEC ROUT:—The Washington *States* has the following account of the opening of this great American rout to California:

A telegraph dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 20th informs us that the Quaker City had arrived in the Mississippi, with California news to the 5th inst—making the time from San Francisco in just fifteen days. The mails and passengers crossed the Isthmus in forty hours.

This triumphant opening of the Tehuantepec highway to the Pacific is a glorious epoch in the history of our inter State harmony. It is far more pregnant of high and lasting benefits to the progress and perpetuity of the Union than the Atlantic cable, over which our people rushed into such insane glorification. It brings our Pacific States a week nearer to the Mississippi—"the silver cord that binds together the bread-giving North to the cotton-growing South." It opens a safe and easily guarded Isthmus transit into our own enclosed Gulf of Mexico, and in this view alone is worth a navy in the facility and defensibility of our communications with Oregon and California.

The only obstacle to the full and successful development of this short and emphatically American route to our Pacific States was the state of the harbors at the termini. This objection is now ascertained to be perfectly removable: and the wise statesmanship which has secured to our people the shortest and best path to the Pacific, will soon complete the work by indicating and securing to our trade free, safe and excellent harbors at the termini Altogether, the opening of the Tehuantepec route is one of the most important measures of this day of enterprise and progress.

Within sixty days from this date we are satisfied that the time by this route, between San Francisco and New Orleans, will be reduced to less than fourteen days.

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, for December, has just been received. It contains descriptions of *sixty-six* new counterfeits which have been put into circulation since the November number was issued. One is mentioned of our State—"Bank of Charlotte; 10s." Every business man who handles money should subscribe for this Reporter. Address T. B. Peterson & Bros., 306 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

The last number of "The South," was issued on the 19th ult., and that paper will be hereafter consolidated with the Washington States. There can be no doubt that the new journal will be conducted with talent and energy, and will give satisfaction in the enlarged sphere of its operations.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, for December, is on our table, and presents quite a rich table of contents. The November number failed to reach us.

THE FOUR SISTERS:—See the advertisement of Miss Bremer's new work in another column.

MARRIAGE OF KINDRED.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Georgia by a vote of fifty six to fifty-two, prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins, under a severe penalty, and cutting off the inheritance of issue. The preamble to the bill asserts that many deformations of mind and body are of congenial origin from the practice of near kindred intermarrying with each other.

THE HERMITAGE.—A gentleman who has just visited the Hermitage, the residence of General Jackson, thus writes of what he saw there:

Prominent among the curiosities was a wooden pitcher. It was made of wood from the elm tree under which William Penn made the celebrated Indian treaty. This pitcher was made and presented by the coopers of Philadelphia, and, although it is not larger than a common cream jug, it contains 750 staves. The hoops, lid, and handle are silver; the bottom is a magnifying glass, by looking through which one is enabled to see the joints, which are not visible to the naked eye.—This is a double cup—that is, two cups with one bottom—so that when one is turned up the other is turned down. It is, as its name implies, of hickory, and, what is more singular about it, has a natural handle. It is simply a block about one foot in length, and was cut on Long Island from a hickory sprout, the parent stem of which was severed by a cannon ball in the war of the revolution.

The next things we will mention are a calumet of stone presented by some Indian chief; a bayonet, with a large root growth around it, found near the battle-ground below New Orleans; the cup and saucer out of which General Washington drank his last tea, and a small piece of candle found in the tent of Lord Cornwallis when he surrended to Gen. Washington, and closed the revolutionary struggle. The last-named article was given to General Jackson, with the request that he would light it on each Fourth of July. Mrs. Jackson remarked that they had failed to do this for several years owing to its shortness.

A PARISIAN PANIC.—Vague prophecies of evil, repeated by the higher clergy, have inspired a singular degree of terror among the multitude in Paris. The destruction of the city is expected. The Boston Post says:

"Already have the populace of the streets got hold of the fearful prognostication; and each one gives his own version of the manner in which this destruction is to be accomplished—the most favorite method of arrangement being the filling of the catecombs, which run beneath the whole of the city, with gunpowder, which work, say the gossips, has been going on for some time—ever since the catecombs have been closed; and, on the slightest symptoms of a general rising, the train—which can be fired from the Emperor's study, either at the Tuileries or St. Cloud—will be set light to, and, in less than one minute, the whole of Paris will be blown into the air, or rather sink into the ghastly receptacles which run beneath! The idea is a perfect specimen, of the ingenuity with which the common people of Paris can turn and invent the hints and suspicions of others into full formed, full-fed fancies of their own."

PRIVATE CORNER.

The Senior has always presided over the "Corner," because *we* were blest with a "better half," and did not like to be too familiar in "private" matters with the many fair friends who write for the *Times*. He is absent, however, and we have ventured to "peep in," merely to apprise the "*Corner*" that the old bach is absent on business and not neglecting them from choice.....A. E. H.: Letter received and contents were placed to your credit. Glad to have you continue your efforts in our behalf.....P. H. S.: We are waiting as you requested, but are anxious to proceed with the matter.....J. H. G.: Excused. We sent circulars, and hope you will be successful.....Miss S. J. C. W.: "To Lottie Linwood" and "Canto II" received, but too late for this issue. Thank you for your kind expressions, and must say you are very liberal. Our "half" likes the story very much, and we always leave such things to her. You may expect to hear from us soon as we get all things agoing for next year.....Q.: We will try and do as you request. We are are glad you intend keeping us posted this winter as to the doings of Congress .....CLARENCE MELVIN: "The Death of Autumn" and "Faded Violets" received with pleasure. Thank you for even your anxiety for our success.

NO INSULT INTENDED.—An amusing and painful incident recently took place in Cincinnati. Two gentlemen afflicted with St. Vitus dance, met, and each, supposing the other to be mocking him a fight ensued of the most desperate character. Finally a mutual acquaintance found them struggling in the gutter, and succeeding in separating them, and making known their mutual mistake, when they shook hands and apologized to each other.

From a table of statistics published in the Patric, we find that the number of printing offices in France is but 1,037. These employ 9,500 compositors, 3,000 pressmen and 900 correctors and overseers. The produce of the whole is estimated at five millions of dollars.

WILD ANIMALS IN VIRGINIA.—A letter from Page county, Va., in the Alexandria Sentinel, states that wolves are very plentiful in that county, and very destructive to sheep,—one gentleman having lost a flock of forty, last week by these ravenous animals. A panther, measuring 6 feet from tip to tip, was killed last week while springing from the hog pen of W. S. Modisett, with a shoat in his mouth.

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA.—There are about ninety-seven thousand adults in the State of New York, who can neither read nor write. At the taking of the last census, Virginia showed an ignorant army of some eighty-seven thousand, and was regarded as possessing the largest number of uneducated adults to be found in the entire Union—a decided mistake.

THE WORK TO BE COMMENCED.—We learn that Mr. B. C. Morse, the Chief Engineer of the Georgia Air-Line Rail Road having advertised eleven miles of work from Gainesville in this direction, has let out seven and a quarter at fair rates, to be paid all in stock to the company, and says that he can let out a large amount of work to pay one half stock and one half cash.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1858.

Thanksgiving day and how it passed off. Curiosity about the Message. Cuba and Mexico. Public dinner to Hon. A. G. Brown declined, Amusements, &c, &c.

Thanksgiving day was passed here in a quiet and orderly manner. Many had anticipated scenes of rowdyism and drunkenness on the occasion; but contrary to such expectations our streets and Avenues wore a silent aspect, and everybody seemed disposed, by keeping indoors, to shun the bleak and biting wind that rendered walking disagreeable.

Much curiosity is manifested by the politicians with regard to the forthcoming message of President Buchanan. That document, as well as the usual reports of the several Secretaries, is said to be now ready, but the views of the President, as therein expressed upon the many momentous questions of the day are and will be, until the message is made public, a secret. These questions are of no ordinary importance. The acquisition of Cuba is a step daily growing more popular. At the North, as well as at the South the opinion is rapidly gaining ground that a due regard for our national security, as well as our commercial interests requires that the Queen of the Antilles should be ours.

Again, the annexation of Mexico which the British press is now so vehemently urging upon our country is a subject of engrossing interest. Torn, as that unhappy country is by the dissensions of rival factionists it would assuredly be to her the greatest possible of blessings, could she be admitted into the sisterhood of the States. Should Mr. Buchanan think proper to touch upon these and other much mooted topics, the message will probably be one of the most interesting ever laid before Congress.

A committee of our Citizens a few days ago tendered to the Hon. A. G. Brown, of Miss., the chairman of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, a public dinner as a mark of their appreciation of his services to our city. Senator Brown in a neat and well conceived letter declines the proffered honor alleging that his acceptance, by exposing him to unjust criticism, might for the future impair his usefulness to the District but at the same time renewing his professions of friendship and esteem for its citizens.

Many places of amusement are now open here. The N. Orleans English Opera Company is playing at our theatre, Strakosch. grand troupe are to give their operatic concerts this week—and many lesser entertainments are offered to the citizens and strangers now in our city. Fairs, festivals and balls are all the rage, and altogether we are just now a gay community. Q.

War between Ecuador an Peru.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 29.—The Illinois has arrived at New York, bringing news that the Ecuadorian minister at Peru had demanded and obtained his passports. Castilla had declared that the President and Congress had authorized him to declare war against Ecuador, and that Ecuador was preparing for war against Peru. The latest information states that the Peruvian fleet was ordered to the Ecuadorian ports, and that war was actually declared.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—The Picayune of to-day contains some additional intelligence from Mexico, received yesterday per steamer Tennessee.

The Liberials, previous to their abandonment of Castle Perote, spiked all their guns, and destroyed all their ammunition.

The whole army had suffered the most extreme misery, but, at last accounts, had safely reached Vera Cruz.

All communication between Vera Cruz and the Capital had been cut off.

The Mexican journals publish a decree, signed by Juuarez, in which he declares that all the contracts entered into by Zuolaga are annulled, and providing for a revision of those entered into by Comonfort.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1858. Mr. Maguan has just arrived here, with full powers from President Juarez to negotiate a loan of five to ten millions of dollars, pledging lands in Sonora for its repayment, and Senor Mata is coming on to ratify his contracts.

Mr. Warrell also arrived here to-day, having been expelled from Mexico for not submitting to the payment of the forced loan. He considers that Zulonga's government cannot hold out, and that the military will elect General Miramon to replace him.

The French Consul officially notified Juarez, the constitutional President, in Vera Cruz, that the squadron came to settle claims on the Mexican government on behalf of French citizens. He says there are no American vessels at Vera Cruz, and that American citizens' property and lives are in jeopardy. A protectorate by the United States, he says, would be favorably received by the higher classes of Mexican citizens, and all foreigners desire it. He also says that the Spanish government is serious in its demonstrations. A number of vessels are already there, and seven expected in a few days. The British squadron, with four hundred marines on board, was daily expected.

The English, French and Spanish Ministers called on Mr. Warrall to-day, and had a long interview with him. He dines with Lord Napier to-morrow.

An extraordinary session of the Cabinet was convened at an early hour this morning, and remained in session until quite late.

Mr. Young has been appointed Consul at Porto Rico. It is understood that he will carry out the instructions relative to extra duties levied on sugars imported from that island.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—The Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad met here yesterday, Jeremiah Morton, Esq., of Virginia, acting as chairman.—President Fowlkes made an able report, which will be considered to-morrow. Two-thirds of the stock is represented.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27.—The Convention passed resolutions requiring the payment of 25 cents on each share of stock, and adjourned to meet in New Orleans on the 20th of December, for the election of officers. The meeting was highly satisfactory, evincing a determination to push forward the road rapidly.

"Honest" North-Carolina.

North-Carolina is often called an honest State. I doubt if those who thus speak of our integrity and honesty, realize the extent of the compliment they pay us. I fear, fellow-citizens, that we do not ourselves fully appreciate it. As one of the great distinguished qualities of the Creator of the Universe, not less than his omnipotent power, is perfect truth—integrity—as he has made man's eternal happiness depend solely on his moral worth, and as he has so ordered that in the private relations of life, integrity and touth are the basis of respect, esteem and confidence between man and man, in fact the very foundation of the social system, it might be well supposed that public virtue would be of the utmost consequence to a State. Accordingly we find that in all ages the strength and prosperity of nations has kept pace with their public and private morals. Even small States, where a high moral tone prevailed, have had strength enough to resist the most powerful invaders. The philosophic historian Polybius, while a captive at Rome, at the period of the greatest prosperity of that mighty Republic, when comparing its institutions and morals with those of his degenerate countrymen, declared that the word of a Roman was worth more than the bond of a Greek and twenty securities. In the course of a single century these Romans lost their stern integrity, and public corruption and private vice prevailed, so that a republican form of government was no longer practicable. Even the iron despotism which succeeded, though it delayed, could not prevent the decay and destruction of the empire. A great French monarch regretted that he could not afford the luxury of an egg for his breakfast, because each of his subordinates, through whom the money to be paid for it would have to pass, would embezzle so much of it as to render the sum expended larger than his treasury could bear. Santa Anna is understood to have declared that the reason why he could not maintain any stable system of government in Mexico, was because the officials he was obliged to employ, appropriated to their own uses all the funds intended to be expended for the public service. The late Czar of Russia is reported to have complained that the interest of the empire suffered by reason of the peculations of his officers. Even untiring industry, comprehensive intellect, and eagle eye of the great Napoleon could not prevent similar abuses. I maintain then, fellow-citizens, that when our contemporaries speak of us as pre eminently honest, they assign to us that very quality which, of all others, is most important to the strength and prosperity of a State.

It is sometimes said, however, that we are behind the present age. If we have retained somewhat more than others, the institutions and manners of our forefathers, I trust we have kept with them the stern integrity which distinguished the revolutionary age. Lord Chatham, when contrasting the iron barons of the olden time with the silken ones of his day, declared that he "would not give three words of their barbarous Latin for all the classics." The earlier stages in a nation's existence are usually characterized by simple virtues and a stern abhorrence of vice and crime. As they become more refined they are usually relaxed and enervated, and are more tolerant to wrong doers. Already in certain portions of the Union such is the sympathy felt for criminals, that the great effort is to make them as comfortable and happy as possible, after their conviction. I hope that with us sympathies will always be given to the innocent who may have suffered, and indignation felt towards the criminal. I trust that neither capital nor corporal punishment will ever be more sparingly used in our State than they now are. The relaxations that have already taken place, have not, in my judgment, been advantageous to the public. Let our State always be as uncomfortable as possible to the vicious and the criminal. It will then continue, as it has heretofore been, a region wherein there is as small a proportion of crime to its poulation as any on earth. As evidence of the confidence reposed in the integrity of North-Carolina abroad, we may refer with satisfaction to the high prices at which her bonds are sold even in periods of the greatest depression in financial matters.—*Cingman's Address.*

SPREAD OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—"The spread of the English language," says a document of the London Tract Society, "is a remarkable fact in the providential dealings of the Most High with mankind. Its study is increasing over all Europe. It is the mother tongue of the United States, as well as of the British Isles, and prevails over the whole of the vast colonies of North America appended to the British crown. It is the language of many of the West India Islands, and is heard more or less, in all the centres of commercial activity in South America. It is the tongue of the infant empires of Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand, and appears destined to overspread the whole Polynesian island groups. From the Cape it is moving upwards into the interior of Africa; and into whatever part Dr. Livingston pierces from the west, he will take with him not only the merchandise but the speech of his country. Along the Egyptian highway to Asia it is becoming a familiar sound. Throughout all India, from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya, it is being acquired by the most active and influential of the native population; and in five of the crowded ports of China it is one of the dialects of every-day life. Wherever the English tongue is spoken its literature finds its way. Hence it is no exaggeration to say that the preparation of a Christian literature in the English language is an object of world-wide importance."

A "HAIRLESS" TRIBE IN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Roberts, civil Engineer of Sydney, who has been for several months engaged in surveying the squatting district of the Barwan, lately fell in with a party of the "hairless savages," whose existence has recently been made known. They comprised a family of six, a man and his wife and four children, all totally destitute of hair. Their complexion is of a copper color, less dark than that of the North American Indians, and partaking more of the Mexican tint. It is supposed that this family is the produce of an intermixture of Maylays and the Northwestern Black tribes of Australia, driven from the Interior by continuous and incessant drought, or that they are the remnant of some race.

☞ A Deer was recently killed near Waco, Texas which had 40 spikes to his horn, and one inch and a half of fat on his breast.

Japan.

A Japan letter makes Mr. Consul Harris thus describe the Emperor: "the Emperor is, as you may suppose, very rich, and yet I am positive that his table and clothing do not cost him $500 a year.—Why that sum would not more than pay for the gloves of a Broadway dandy with us! You have doubtless seen the thick, soft matting with which the floors of their houses are covered. Well, the floors of the palace are covered in the same way, and this matting serves as the Emperor's bed, as well as that of the poorest house serves as the bed of his poorest subject. He stretches himself out, with a wooden pillow under his head, and sleeps a sleep rarely granted to his brother monarchs.—To see a Japanese thus sleeping, with his head abruptly raised five or six inches, you would predict a stiff neck or future spinal affection as a general result: and yet there is not a more healthy people living.

'What did the Emperor look like?' one of us asked.

'Quite a fine looking man, with a soft voice and pleasant smile. I suppose he is some thirty-five years old. In fact, I know he is; for, as it is considered polite in Japan to ask one his age and how many children he has, I was, of course, polite. Poor fellow! He has what one of us would consider a miserable life. He does not leave the palace but once in two years; and then, as he passes through the town, every one must leave the streets and close the doors and windows of their houses.—This is the temporal Emperor of whom I now speak; the case of the spiritual Emperor, at Miaco, is even worse, for he never leaves his palace. He is venerated so much that they can not even run the risk of his being looked upon by the crowd.'

Speaking of Commodore Perry, I asked him how the Japanese had treated the expensive presents which that officer had presented them, on the part of the Government, three or four years back?

'Well, I know I am going to surprise you now,' he replied. 'You know that Commodore Perry gave them, among other things, a circular railroad, an engine and a tender, and a brass boat howitzer—one of the Dahlgren guns. They have a large house built for the safe keeping of this railroad, and every now and then take it out, lay the track, get up steam, and then away go a dozen or more high officers up on a circular pleasure trip. Japanese engineers have charge of every thing, and are never at a loss in the discharge of their duty. I suppose that they will soon have a track laid from Kanagawa to Jeddo, but I doubt if the railroad will pay in any other part of Japan; the country is too broken. As for the boat howitzer, they have had one thousand cast exactly like it, and mounted them in the forts of their different ports. And now here is something else that will surprise you. Upon both Fourths of July that I have passed here, and once upon Washington's birthday, they fired a salute of twenty one guns with these howitzers. Mr. Heuskins and myself attended, with the American flag flying, and the people exhibited the greatest good feeling and enthusiasm. One might almost have imagined them Americans.'

A MALADY is now prevailing as an epidemic in Albany, New York, which has created great consternation, as a number of persons have fallen victims to it. The symptoms are thus described by the Troy Times: "The patient is attacked with what at first resembles an ordinary influenza, accompanied by those general indications of physical weakness and lassitude that follow a severe cold. This feature of the case soon disappears, and is followed by a glandular swelling, acute inflammation, and excessive soreness. In some cases, the final appearances are strikingly identical with those of 'black tongue' or 'patrid sore throat.'" Suppuration takes place, and the gatherings become very extensive before the fatal result supervenes. An Albany physician says that the true technical name of the disease is diptheritis, pellicular, or pseudomembranous inflammation of the throat. But a prominent physician in Troy, where the disease has prevailed, thinks it is a type of the malignant erysipelas, which prevailed extensively in Western New York some years ago, and proved exceedingly fatal in its results, until physicians had familiarized themselves with it.

ELECTRICITY IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS:—It may be interesting to our readers to hear that some observations have been made during the last few days, by Mr. Marshall, at the University College Hospital, London, on the efficiency of the electric current in benumbing parts submitted to surgical operations by the knife—the idea involved in these trials being, of course, derived from its alleged advantages in tooth-drawing. As many as nine operations requiring incisions of various kinds, including cases of abscess, carbuncle, and the removal of an indispose tumour, have been performed between the 9th and 14th of September.—Excepting where the current employed appeared to be too strong, the pain of the incisions appears on the whole to have been so modified as to be more bearable than is usually the case. In one instance, that of an adipose tumour, the cuts were very slightly painful. There was no instance, however, of complete anæsthesia; and it would be premature to flatter ourselves that, in regard to the effects of electricity in cutting operations, anything more than a modifying influence had yet been certainly obtained.—*The Lancet.*

DEAFNESS CURED BY ELECTRICITY.—The Altona (Pa.) Tribune notices a remarkable cure of deafness by electricity. A citizen of that place suddenly lost his hearing, and after every means known to the medical fraternity had been exhausted, electricity was resorted to. An instrument was produced, and placing the end of a piece of wire in each ear, the electric current was let on lightly at first and gradually increased. After continuing the operation for some time, the hearing of the man was so much restored that he could hear a heavy rap upon the table. Again the wires were inserted in his ears and the fluid applied. On removing them the second time, the patient could hear loud talking in the room. This operation took place in the afternoon, and the patient was then allowed to rest till the next morning, when the wires were again inserted, and after applying the fluid for a few minutes, the hearing was perfectly restored.

AN EGYPTIAN COIN FOUND IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson (Miss.) Eagle says that several years ago a veritable Egyptian silver coin, worth about thirty cents of our currency, was, in digging a well near Tullaboma, in that State, found embedded in the earth, about thirty feet under ground. This is one of those isolated facts which are from time to time coming to light, from which has been drawn the inference that this country was known centuries before the time of Columbus, not only to the Northmen and other Europeans, but to the Egyptians, the Phœnicians and even to the Chinese. We heard a native Syrian who visited this country not long since, declare it to be his belief that the aborigines of America sprang from the Bedouins, from the similarity of their general characters, and especially from the circumstances that the females of both carry their infants upon their backs. His explanation was that they came via the Mediterranean and the straits of Gades (Gibraltar) in the time of the Phœnicians, who were, it will be recollected, a commercial people. Carthage being a colony from Phœnicia, the Egyptian coin found thirty feet below the surface of the solid earth in Mississippi would seem thus to be accounted for.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg letter says: "The result of the calculations lately made by the well-known astronomer, Professor Struve, of the University of Dorpat, relative to the true geographical positions of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the distance between the two capitals of the empire, is, that the actual length of the railroad is, by astronomical observations, no less than 88½ versts (about 60 miles) shorter than its nominal length of 607 versts, or, in other words, that the Government, for whose account the railrond was constructed, has had to pay about one-seventh of the value, or twelve millions of rubles, more than it ought to have paid. As the rolling stock of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway is furnished by an American company, who are paid for the same at so much per verst, it follows that in this quarter the Government have been paying also a most fearful overcharge.—The Emperor was in the most violent state of excitement on learning the above, and gave immediate orders for the strictest investigation into the facts of the case to be made, with the view to inflict the most summary judgment on the parties inculpated in this nefarious transaction."

The Louisville *Journal* gets off the following hard hit: "In the last international regatta, we whipped Europe on the water; in the late chess contest in London and Paris, we whipped her on the land; and in the late balloon race between an American aeronaut and the French champion, we beat her in the air. We wonder what element she will choose for the next trial. She had better not name fire, for we have shown in two wars that we can stand fire better than she can."

The word "bogus" owns a singular origin. In 1834 a gang of counterfeiters, on a very extensive scale, was broken up in one of our western cities. The parties manufactured United States coin, and the leading spirit was named Bogus. When arrested, he turned State's evidence, and through his instrumentality all the rest of the counterfeiters were convicted. False coin has ever since been termed "bogus," and the word has gradually been adopted as one significant of anything false or simulative.

PORK—Several stock trains have passed this week, freighted with Hogs, and two or three droves on foot, have also gone on. The Richmond Dispatch, in copying our article of last week upon this subject, says that the hope of the drovers in finding a better market in North Carolina than in Virginia, is not likely to be realized, from the fact, that in Fincastle, Va., pork is bringing from $7 50 to $8 00 per 100 lbs, and in Asheville, N. C., only $6 50.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

MEXICO.—A battle has been fought between the Liberals and Zuloaga's forces in the City of Mexico. It seems that the place was besieged by 3 600 Liberals, under General Blanco, on the 14th of October and on the following day the attack took place; but notwithstanding Zuloaga had not more than 1000 men, Blanco saw it was best to withdraw after several encounters although not thoroughly defeated. It is believed that he might have taken entire possession of the city had he been so disposed.

A NEGRO RUNNING FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN MAINE.—An election for Representative, to fill the place of Wm. Chase, resigned, took place in Portland, Me., on the 18th instant. Neal Dow, the great temperance and negro-equality champion, and a colored man, named Peter Francis, the principal competitors. There being but an indifferent selection of candidates comparatively few votes were cast, but the people generally preferred the white man to the Republican of a darker shade, and so "temperance and freedom" triumphed by a majority of 772 votes.

ARREST OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT.—We learn from a New York paper that James Gordon Bennett was arrested on the 17th inst., by, Westchester Grand Jury, for libel of Hon. John B. Haskins. The alleged libel consisted in the charge in the *Herald* that Mr. Haskins wilfully altered the record of the evidence taken before the Willett's Point Investigating Committee. Mr. Bennett was arrested yesterday and taken to White Plains. He gave bail, and was released.

LITERARY FANATICISM:—Charles A. Dana has just published a volume of poems, "designed to comprise whatever is truly beautiful in the English language"—and has omitted, not only some of the eminent English poets, but many of our own—such as Mrs. Sigourney, Prentice, Ross, Wallace, Morris, Simms, and others! The fact is, Dana allows his violent sectional prejudices to overcome his candor as an author; and the book before us is therefore an abortion. Every New England abolitionist who ever wrote a political doggerel, comes in for Mr. Dana's approbation, without reference to "rhyme or reason." It is of no value, of course, as a standard library volume.—*New Haven Register.*

From the Standard.

Colportage in North Carolina.

Since the 1st of Sept. I have labored, more or less, in over 30 counties in N. C., traveling on Railroads, in buggy, and in the rougher mountains, on mule back, and day after day I went on foot in order to reach the poorer cabins. Of the 562 families visited, I found 172 who never had a religious visit and prayer before, and many had not attended preaching from 3 months to 9 years, because of the distance, or affliction, or ignorance of the duty, or prejudice, or love of distilleries, grog shops and places of amusements, which are resorted to on the Sabbath by parents and children. I was kindly received by all at their firesides, where I could adapt both talk and books to their wants, and they made to feel that they were cared for by pious and intelligent christians belonging to more than 20 denominations who sent me to their houses. Which fact being made known, the most ignorant is favorably impressed with christianity.

In this general work of christian effort I was warmly received by ministers of the different denominations, who expressed, and acted out, their increasing convictions of the necessity for this work, by which most effectually to go everywhere "preaching the word." A prominent itinerant minister writes, "I love the American Tract Society. It is a good work, and we shou'd co-operate with it and all similar agencies that can reach the population of our, as yet, unexplored and neglected country." This minister enabled me to get about $150 in three of his feeble congregations. Another writing to his parish says, "I very heartily commend the work of supporting a Colporteur to all who desire to discharge a duty to the ignorant and destitute among us." He gave me $10 and soon about $80 were given.

In many of the more thickly settled sections there are churches well attended by pious, intelligent people, who are having good schools.

I was frequently told that our Colporteurs' visits from house to house had awakened an increased interest in going to church and reading.

I learned of over 70 Sabbath Schools resulting, more or less, from Colportage. In one county where there were only 3 Sabbath Schools there are now 36. In this country, as far as known, every family was visited and each one supplied with gospel truth by sale or grant; and over 800 converts are reported from it this year. The work in this county is supported by a few benevolent persons of moderate means. In many counties from 200 to 800 have been hopefully converted this year, many of whom attribute their awakening to tracts and books. One lady thanks God for raising up the American Tract Society which sent her "Come to Jesus," by which she was led to Christ. Her pious example and teaching, in answer to her prayers, has been blessed in the reformation of her drunken husband, to whom she was afraid even to speak about religion. But the truth she taught the children and their love of prayers, effectually reached the drunken father's heart and he has embraced Christ, and been a consistent member of the church several months, conducting family prayer.

Such facts should stimulate each person, whether in or out of the church, to prompt and continued action either in giving to support a Colporteur, who will carry the Sabbath School and Gospel to the fireside of rich and poor; or in buying books and tracts to distribute among the people, the influence of which will continue for the good of souls and our country. One of moderate means, obtained by daily labor, gave me $100 by which 5 children are made Life members, who draw annually 1500 pages gratis while they live. Many others are doing the same by giving $20 each. Others are giving $10, $5 and down to the widow's 50 cents. One of whom sent with her 50 cents these lines: "Enclosed is the widow's mite. It is the last cent I have, which God enabled me to earn with my fingers and lay by to make tracts. Although little, I trust it will be acceptable." Such are precious jewels in the church, to bless and save the world, and showing that each by-man and woman can and must exercise his and her talent to aid the ministry in spreading the gospel.

I shall ever owe a debt of gratitude for the kindness and hearty co-operation of the many friends in the different counties in the extreme western part of N. C. That section is highly interesting and promising, and I trust we shall soon have a Colporteur in every country there, to reach the scattered and otherwise almost inaccessible families. Our Colporteur Convention which met at Baltimore, Md., the 4th of Nov., must result in great good in promoting the efficiency of this book and fireside preaching system for the salvation of souls.

Our warmest thanks are due the different Rail Road officers, who have shown us great favor, which will enable us to furnish hundreds of our poor and needy with Bibles and religious books. Each one may do something for Jesus and souls, and let it be done quickly and continually, as the day of life with each one will soon be gone, and souls gone eternally.

Yours truly,
W. J. W. CROWDER, Gen. Agt.
of Am. Tr. Soc. for N. C.
Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1858.

"GLEASON'S WEEKLY LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP."—We have received the first number of the new pictorial weekly paper, bearing this title. It is handsomely printed on a double sheet, tastefully ornamented with a newly designed border. Mr. Gleason has the experience, the enterprise, the tact, and the capital requisite to sustain a good and successful paper, and a long and prosperous voyage may be safely predicted for the "Line-of-Battle Ship." The Hon. A. J. H. Dugannee has contributed some spirited verses for this initial number, which indicate the course that will be pursued:

"Stand by the helm! The breakers shun,
Of faction, clique, or creed;
With neutral course, by stars and sun,
To various ports we speed.
With gems and fruits—a generous freight—
We'll crown each golden trip,
While myriad hearts exultant wait
Our Line-of-Battle ship.

"Stand by the guns! A broadside sweep
Through walls of ancient wrongs:
And be our lee-guns on the deep,
Each true poet's songs!
Let noble thoughts be bombshells bright,
And wit, like grapeshot skip,
And humor's rockets arch with light
Our Line-of-Battle Ship!"

[*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A FULL SUPPLY OF BLANKS always on hand

MYSTERY OF THE AMERICAN LAKES:—Lake Erie is only 60 or 70 feet deep, but the bottom of Lake Ontario, which is 592 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the bottom of Lake Huron, Michigan, and Superior, although their surface is so much higher, are, all from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake Ontario.

Now, as the discharge through the river Detroit, after allowing for the full probable portion carried off by the evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the great upper lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior to Huron and Lake Ontario. This conjecture is by no means improbable, and accounts for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but in no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say these fish got into the upper lakes without some such subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the flux and influx of the lakes.

NORTH CAROLINA APPLES.—Among other articles that are pouring into our market from North Carolina, says the Portsmouth Transcript, we have to note consignments of apples to Bain & Co., who are among our most enterprising merchants. They are from Guilford county, and we speak from personal knowledge in saying that we have seldom, if ever, eatten better apples at any season of the year.

☞ It is said that claims against Mexico, to the amount of twelve millions of dollars have been filed in the Department of State.

1859. **For Every Body!** 1859.

The Largest, the Cheapest,

THE BEST!!

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AN ILLUSTRATED SOUTHERN FAMILY PAPER;

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Specimen copies sent gratis, on application.

Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
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☞ Editors will confer a favor by inserting or noticing.☜

COMMON SCHOOLS—GUILFORD COUNTY—Fall Distribution for 1858.

No.		No.		No.	
1	$68.25	26	$79.17	51	$89.13
2	63.70	27	80.08	52	92.82
3	71.89	28	113.75	53	91.00
4	90.09	29	77.35	54	97.37
5	91.00	30	111.93	55	86.45
6	71.89	31	61.88	56	72.80
7	82.81	32	85.54	57	91.00
8	64.61	33	111.02	58	56.42
9	75.53	34	121.94	59	89.18
10	74 62	35	58.20	60	62.79
11	63.70	36	145 60	61	57.33
12	73.71	37	98.28	62	57.33
13	47.32	38	156.52	63	64.61
14	60.06	39	44.59	64	60.06
15	71.89	40	61.88	65	60.97
16	106.47	41	75 53	66	50-96
17	45.50	42	114.66	67	64.61
18	66 43	43	86.45	68	59.15
19	70.98	44	49.14	69	27.30
20	29.12	45	77 35	70	40.04
21	68.25	46	78.26	71	99.19
22	65.52	47	60.97	72	62 79
23	111.02	48	85.54	73	60.06
24	93.73	49	43.68	74	70.07
25	71·89	50	133.77	75	71.89
				76	50.05

Persons coming before the Examining Committee, will be requested to stand an examination on the following branches of Education, to wit: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

NATHAN HIATT, Chairman.
Nov. 25, 1858. 150:4w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature now in session for an amendment to the act of incorporation of the town of Greensboro. 150:3w.

WHAT'S THE USE OF ALways being drunk?

D. W. Elliott offers his services to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding vicinity, in all the branches of plain and ornamental painting. As to workmanship, fine finish, recommendations given,

J. R. & J. Sloan, J. F. Howlett,
D. P. Weir, T. J. Patrick,
Jesse H. Lindsay, W. A. Caldwell,
W. H. Britain.

☞ Wanted a situation in a carriage or car shop.

FRANGIPANI, AN ETERNAL Perfume. The perfume bearing the above name is undoubtedly one of the most gratifying to the olfactory nerve ever yet discovered.

Call at Porter's Drug Store where you can get it in any of its variety of forms—with a great variety of other popular perfumes and Toilet articles.

Dec. 1.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! Who wants a Book? For the accommodation of the citizens of Greensboro and others, the undersigned have made arrangements to furnish at Publishers' prices, any book wanted. Historical, Scientific, Professional, Religious, Poetical or any work of any kind in market. No commission will be charged. It is only an accommodating agency, to order such books as may be wanted.

Call at the Times Office and leave your orders. All books to be paid for on delivery.

COLE & ALBRIGHT.

LAMPS. A large lot of fluid lamps just received at the Drug Store of
W. C. PORTER.

20,000 PRINTING CARDS, With a variety of other Materials just received at the Times Office. All kinds of JOB WORK executed in the neatest style of the Art at the cheapest prices.

Greene Monument Association.

President,
Hon. John M. Morehead.

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W. J. McConnel, "	Levi M. Scott, "

COMMERCIAL.

GREENSBORO MARKET, Dec. 2.
Reported expressly for the Times.

By Gilmer & Hendrix, Merchants, West Market.

Bacon 12½@13; Beef 4@5; Beeswax 20; Butter 15 @; Coffee 14 a16, Candles, Tallow 22 @25, Adamantine 37@40, Sperm 55@60; Corn 80@0 Meal 80@00; Chickens 10 @15; Eggs 6a8; Feathers 40@45; Flour 5.00@6.00 Flaxseed 1.00; Hides, green 5, dried 10; Hay 50@60; Lard 12½@15; Molasses 40@50; Nails 6@7; Oats 40; Peas, yellow 75@00, white 75@1.00; Pork 8.00@8.50; Rags 2½@; Rice 8@00; Salt 2.25@2.50; Sugar, Brown 10@12½, loaf 18½, crushed 16⅔, clarified 14; Tallow 12½@15; Wheat 80@1.00; Wool 25@30.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Nov. 30.
Reported expressly for the Times.

By Geo. H. Kelley, Dealer in Provisions and Groceries.

Sugar, Crushed,	11¼	Spirits,	45
Loaf,	12½	*Tar,* ₱ bbl.	2.25
C. Yellow,	10a10½	*Candles,*	23a28
A Coffee,	11a11½	Sperm,	50a60
Brown,	8a9½	Tallow,	16a18
Rio,	11a12½	*Cotton,*	10½a11
Laguayra,	12½a13	*Salt,* Alum,	25
Java,	18a26	Sack,	2.75
St. Domingo,	13	*Bacon,*	10
Molasses, by hhd.,	27	*Oats,*	50
by bbl.,	30	*Corn,*	70
Cheese,	12½	*Pork,*	19.a20
Lard,	13	*Mullets,*	8.00
Flour, Family	6.00	*Mackerel,*	10
Super.	6.87½	*Rice,*	8.55
Spts. Terpentine,	40½	*Meal,*	75
Hard,	1.75	*Peas,*	0

NEW BERNE, MARKET, Nov. 30.
Reported expressly for the Times

By D. C. STYRON, Dealer in Produce &c.

Flour (N.C.)	7.00	I. Potatoes	1.40
Corn ₱ bus.	58.a60	S. Potatoes bus.	1.00
Meal ₱ bus.	7 a80	Peas	1.00
Rice ₱ 100	3.50a4.50	Tobacco	00
Pork Mess Bbl	20	Drum Fish	5.a6.00
Bacon hog round	12½	Trout do	5.50a6.50
Lard	13	Blue	5.50a6.50
Butter	20a30	Ocean Shad	10.00
Beef	10½a11	Herring	4.25.5.50
Molasses by Hhd.	30	Turp'tine Scrape	2.20
do by Bbl.	35	" dip	3.20
Sugar R'd Coffee	11a13	" Virgin	3.75
" Crushed	14	Cotton	10
" P. R.	8½a9½	Spts. Turpentine	44
Coffee Laguayra	12a13	Alum Salt ₱ bus.	25
" Rio	13a14	Salt ₱ Sack	1.00a1.25
" Cape	12a13	Hay	1.00
Vinegar Bbl.	5.00	Oats	4

NORFOLK MARKET, Nov. 29.
Reported expressly for the Times.

By Rowland & Bros., Commission Merchants.

Flour, Family	$6	*Flaxseed,* ...	1.40
Extra.....	6	*Beeswax,*	25
Superfine..	5	*Dried Apples,* ₱ bu. of	
Corn. Mixed a W.	68a70	28lbs...	1.25a1.75
Yellow.....	70a75	" *Peaches,* 40lbs. ₱	
Wheat, White	1.30	bu.....	5a5.75
Red.....		*Bacon,* W. sho'ld	8.a8½
Cotton,.....	11a11½	do. Sides	10½
Peas, Black Eye	1.37	N. C. & Va. Hog	
Red & Black	60	round.	12½
Lard, N.C. & V. no. 1	13	*Staves,* R.O. hhd	34a35
do do 2...	12	W.O. pipe.	50
Fish, Mackerel 1.	12.50	do hhd	40
do No 2.	11.00	do bbl.	28
do 3.	10.00		

Flour—receipts are better than for some time past, the market is well supplied with N. Carolina and Virginia, the article is dull, and rather more difficult of sale.

Corn—arrivals are, to a fair extent, with sales for Eastern orders.

Cotton is in fair supply, with sales at an advance on last week's prices.

Peas, B. Eye, with good receipts, the article is more freely offered.

Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, D.D.S. | J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON,
DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C.
1-1y.

GEO. W. COTHRAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR,
at Law, Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.
105-tf.

JOHN W. PAYNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Having permanently located in Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts of Randolph, Davidson, and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.
Jan. 8, 1857. 53-1y.

JACOB T. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HIGH POINT, N. C.,
☞ Will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111:1y

DR. B. L. COLE,
HAVING TAKEN AN OFFICE on West Market St., Greensboro, N. C., next door to Cole & Amis' Store, offers his services to the Citizens of said place and surrounding country.

From his experience in the treatment of disease, he flatters himself that he can meet and conquer the various forms of disease, though insidious in its attack, wherever the science of Medicine or Surgery can be available.

He would particularly call the attention of those suffering with scrofula, cancer, and all other Surgical diseases, Diseases and Malformation of the eye and ear. Those having cross eyes and wishing them straight and natural in appearance can have it done by applying to him.

Ladies suffering from long standing chronic disease which has baffled the skill of others might be benefitted by giving him a trial, as his experience has been extensive in the treatment of diseases peculiar to Females, at all events no charge will be made for advice when his skill cannot cure or greatly mitigate the sufferings of his patient. Persons living at a distance and wishing the benefit of his services by applying to him will be assisted in procuring comfortable boarding on accommodating terms. He has also had an extensive practice in Specific diseases of all kinds and professional Confidence never violated.
Feb. 1, 1858. 108-1y.

TO LAWYERS. A YOUNG NEW YORK Lawyer, would like to make arrangements with some respectable lawyer, or law firm, in Greensboro or any other town in North Carolina, to enter upon the duties of the profession. Would accept a situation as managing clerk, or any other, appertaining to his profession. Can give good references as to capability &c.
Address, C. G. DUNN,
New York City.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid. He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, Presentation speeches and replies, prepare matter for the Press, write Acrostics, Lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secrecy maintained. Address, FINLEY JOHNSON,
107tf Baltimore, Md.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Comission Merchants, Norfolk, Va.
ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among others:—P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Orange; Hon. T. Ruffin, J. Newlin & Sons, Alamance; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; White & Cameron, C. Phifer & Co., Concord; C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; E. G. Reade, Person; W. J. Holmes, Rowan.
☞ Authorized agents for the *Times,* to receive subscriptions, etc. 6ly

VISITING CARDS.
R. G. STAPLES,
CARD WRITER, Portsmouth, Va., solicits orders. Cards containing two lines or less, written and forwarded prepaid for $1.50 per pack. Cards of more than two lines, $2.00 per pack prepaid to the address of those ordering.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,

HIGH POINT, N. C.

REV. N. MC. R. RAY, A. B. *Principal.*

This Institution is now permanently established. Its object is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching.

The Principal is a Graduate of Normal College and an experienced teacher. The Principal of Music has studied and practised it from childhood, and had ten years experience in teaching it. The Assistants are experienced and competent. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. Young ladies of limited means are credited for tuition until they can teach and pay it.

We are making arrangements to secure for such, desirable situations in this and other Southern States. We have Apparatus, new Piano's, &c. We can accommodate 125 boarding pupils.

The Boarding Department is under the management and control of Jeremiah Pigott. All the teachers board in the Institution.

Pupils admitted at any time and charged to the end of the Session. The Sessions will correspond with those of Normal College, beginning the 1st day of September, and closing between the 20th and 25th of June.

Terms:

The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board is $6.00 per month, exclusive of washing and lights. Tuition in English Branches 6.00 to 15.00 per Session. Latin and Greek, each 7.50. French 5.00. Music on Piano or Guitar 20.00. Use of Piano 2.50.

Painting in Oil 15.00. Drawing 5.00. Water Colors 6.00. Other styles of Painting at reasonable prices. Worsted Embroidery 5.00. Wax Work 5.00. Incidental Expenses 1.00.

Board alone and the English Branches 36.00 to 45.00 per Session. *Half the expenses required in advance.*

For full information address,
Rev. W. I. LANGDON, *Proprietor.*

WANTED.—*Situations for Southern Female Teachers.*

July 17, 1858. 131-tf.

MISS BREMER'S NEW WORK.
THE FOUR SISTERS:
A Tale of Social and Domestic Life in Sweden.
By FREDRIKA BREMER. Author of "The Neighbors," "Nina," "The H— Family," etc., etc.

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.—Complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; or two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar

Read what the Editor of the *Sunday Dispatch* says of it: "We are sure that every lover of a pure and healthy literature will welcome this translation, by Mary Howitt, of the last story of the gentle and amiable Swedish authoress. The purity of the writings of Miss Bremer, their sympathetic power, and the excellent morals which she ever inculcates, render her novels welcome to the family circle. They teach patience, affection and endurance, in such a manner as to improve and gratify every mind. This tory is quite equal to her best, and proceeds with a mild and artistic delineation to the denouement. We specially recommend it as a story which it will

THE TIMES.

A LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL

GREENSBORCUGH, N. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Knowest Thou Such a One?

BY M. D. WILLIAMS.

Knowest thou a friend, whom contentment hath blest,
Who knows not the pain of the spirit's unrest?
Whose heart, with the glow of affection, beats warm!
And whose smile is the same, in the sunshine and storm.
O! cherish the treasure, if such thou dost know,
For few, thou mayest meet, in thy pathway below.

Ah! who, but more fondly, would prize such a friend,
Than all other blessings which Heaven may send?
'Tis a prize, which condition, will fail to supply;
For friendship, the changeless, gold never can buy,
Then give me the friend, in adversity true;
More welcome than spring, with its sunshine and dew.

A few, I have known, in this dim vale of tears,
Whose love I retrace, thro' the long lapse of years,
Around whom remembrance will joyfully cling,
Congenial and sweet, as the soft breath of spring,—
For the light of affection will ever remain,
Through life's varied pathway, unchanged and the same.

Webster, Mich.

A Most Singular Character.

We extract from the memoirs of the Life of Roscoe, the following very curious account of a human phenomenon, which has no equal in the records of philology.

Nearly at the same time with the illustrations of the Life of Lorenzo de Medici, the little memoir of an extraordinary person appeared, under the title of a "Memoir of Richard Roberts Jones, of Aberdaron, in the County of Caernarvon, in North Wales, exhibiting a remarkable instance of a partial power and cultivation of intellect." This most singular person, who is still living, and who continues to display a love of learning and an extent of erudition seldom exhibited within the walls of schools or universities, united with a want of common sense amounting almost to idiocy, and a squalidness and wretchedness of appearance of which a common mendicant would be ashamed, was first introduced to the notice of Mr Roscoe in the early part of the year 1806. The impression which his extraordinary appearance and acquirements made upon Mr. Roscoe at this time is described in the following letter to Dr. Parr, who had unfortunately left Allerton just before the appearance there of the Welsh scholar:

"Your letter found me in conversation with one of the most extraordinary beings that ever occurred to my notice—a poor Welsh fisherman, as ragged as a colt, and as uncouth as any being that has a semblance of humanity. But beneath such an exterior is a mind cultivated not only beyond all reasonable expectation, but beyond all probable conception. In his fishing boat on the coast of Wales, at the age of a little more than twenty, he has acquired the Greek, the Hebrew, and the Latin Languages, has read the Iliad, Hesiod, Theocritus, &c., studied the refinements of Greek pronunciation, and examined the connexion of that language with the Hebrew. He reads Latin with the utmost facility, and translates it into either Welsh or English. I asked him if he knew Italian? Yes, he could read it. I spoke to him in French; he answered me, and we carried on our conversation in that language.

He is well disposed, modest, truly pious, and intelligent, but in his exterior motions he is certainly like no other creature on earth. He has just entered the room with a wallet of books in all languages, and on my speaking to him, saluted me with a sort of courtesy instead of a bow. Yet the expression of his features speaks his mind; and, if shaved and decked he might not appear so frightful as at present. He has now left the country, where he says he is persecuted, and thrown himself upon our benevolence, of which he thinks he had some proof on one of his visits here with some fish.

This extraordinary being was immediately taken by Mr. Roscoe under his protection. His rags were replaced by decent clothing, and a comfortable bed was prepared for him at night. So little however, was he accustomed to the usages of civilized life, that instead of getting into the bed he crept under it. Such, also, was his attachment to the squalid habits in which he had lived, that it was with the utmost difficulty he could be persuaded to submit to those ablutions which were absolutely necessary to render a near conversation with him agreeable or indeed safe.

At Allerton many persons of distinguished learning had an opportunity of witnessing the extraordinary attainments of Richard Roberts, who never failed to leave an impression of the singular powers of his intellect upon their minds. It was during the visit of Mr. Cone and Mr. Parr at Allerton, in the year 1813, that the following incident related in the memoir occurred:—

One of his friends happened to have a party to dinner, several of whom were persons of considerable literary distinction when, by the misunderstanding of a message after dinner, the door opened, and to the equal surprise of both the host and his guests, Richard entered the room, his whole dress and appearance being grotesque in the highest degree. The curiosity of the company was excited; and, after the mistake to which his introduction was owing had been explained, he was asked several questions in French, to which he gave ready and correct answers. The conversation was then changed to Italian, in which he acquitted himself with equal readiness. To this succeeded an inquiry into his knowledge of Latin and Greek, in which languages he read and translated some passages to the satisfaction of the persons present. One of the party then proceeded to examine him more particularly, when the following dialogue occurred:

Q. As you seem to have made no little proficiency in languages, pray tell me what means you take in acquiring a language?

A. It is according to what the nature of the language is.

Q. How would you set about acquiring a modern language?

A. If it was Spanish, for instance, I would take a vocabulary of the language, and examine what words correspond with or resemble the words in any other language with which I was acquainted; as, for instance, the Latin, French, or Italian, and those words I would strike out of the vocabulary, learning only such as were the original or peculiar words of the Spanish tongue; and then, by the assistance of a grammar, I should soon be able to attain a knowledge of that language.

All the party admitted that this was a most judicious and excellent method; and Richard withdrew, with expressions of approbation from all present.

It was a previous day, during the same visit, that Richard had an interview with Dr. Parr, who immediately plunged into the darkest recesses of ancient learning. The refinements of the Greek language, and the works of the critics who had illustrated it, were entered into, and gradually the conversation changed to the Hebrew, its peculiar construction and analogous tongues. Here Richard evidently had the advantage; and after an attempted inroad into the Chaldee, the doctor rather precipitately retreated, leaving a token of his liberality in the hands of the poor scholar. Richard, being afterwards asked what he thought of the learned person with whom he had been conversing, replied, "He is less ignorant than most men."

Many are the singular and amusing anecdotes recorded of Richard in his memoir, which concludes with a short comparison between the subject of it and the famous Moses Mendelsohon and the learned Magliabaci.

Inspired Parrot.

The story of the composer Rameau's extraordinary bird is one of the most curious chapters of operatic history. The gifted man was, one day, walking up and down in one of the best built streets of Paris, so entirely absorbed—as was his wont—in his dreams of composition, that he was wholly unobservant of the "rights of thoroughfare." He ran against some whom he met, and alarmed others; but was generally taken for a madman, and excused accordingly.

The twilight came on and the street darkened, and the composer still pursued his promenade back and forward; when, suddenly, on the stillness of the evening, there arose a strain of delicious melody—a voice of the most wonderful richness and clearness of vibration, and singing one of his own exquisite compositions!

The effect on the writer of the music was magnetic. He seated himself on the pavement in front of the stately mansion from whence the sound proceeded, buried his head in his hands, and feasted, with luxury indescribable, upon such performance of his own notes as he had never before heard.

Seized at last with a burning curiosity to know who was the wondrous and unseen singer, and not daring to present himself at the door of the house, he climbed up by the railing and balconies to get a stolen look in at the window. The curtains were open and the drawing-room was lighted; but of the lovely creature, whom he expected to see, there was no sign. Only, in the corner of the balcony next him, was set a splendid cage; and in it, upon a suspended gold ring, sat a superb parrot, of emerald-green plumage, the only visible inhabitant of the mansion.

Disappointed and vexed, Rameau began to descend again to the ground, when the silence was once more broken by the same entrancing voice; and now there was no mistaking the source of it—the song came from the cage! *It was the parrot* who sang his inspired notes so beautifully.

Making sure of the fact by closer examination, the composer descended and presented himself at the door of the house. On inquiry for the master or mistress, he was introduced to a young and beautiful woman, the Countess———, to whom he announced his name, at once offering twenty-five louis d'ors, all the money he had in the world, for the wonderful bird.

"I adore my parrot," said the high-bred woman, "and no money would buy him of me; but I will exchange him with the gifted Rameau for a single composition of his musical genius, written on the spot."

Asking for only ruled paper and a pen, the delighted Rameau seated himself at a table, and the flow of inspiration was, even to himself, wondrous. His soul was electrified with the novelty and beauty of his adventure.

The parrot proved a most rare bird in the hands of the composer, and became the luxury of his life, as the prompt learner and reciter of the new airs he composed. And it got to be his favorite way of reproving the singers, at the rehearsals of his opera, to say to them that they "should go and take a lesson of his parrot."

Pertinent Questions.

Did you ever know a poor man to own the best pew in church?

Did you ever know a minister who had time to talk with a poor brother on the street?

Did you ever know a merchant to talk to a poor woman when a rich city belle entered?

Did you ever know a man to practice the charity he preached?

Did you ever know a man to put a V into the collection box who did not groan very piously and turn round to see who was looking at him?

Did you ever know a politican who knew as many people after as before the election?

Did you ever know a mother who did not like to see her daughter surrounded with *beaux* (beaux?)

Did you ever know a fellow too rich for the old folks? it makes but little difference about his morals.

Did you ever know a poor man whose morality could atone for his lack of property, in the eyes of miserable mamas and calculating papas?

Did you ever know a real mean person who didn't know more about other people's business than of his own?

Did you ever know a happy man who failed to pay his just debts?

Did you ever know a man who needed money more than a printer.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

CULLED AND ARRANGED FOR THE "TIMES."

An immense store of rich knowledge is afloat in the world, scattered in paragraphs and odd corners of nearly every monthly, weekly and daily periodical; and which, if collected together, culled and properly arranged, would form a column of useful information, invaluable to the man of science, the professional artist, the mechanic, the farmer, and the house keeper.

Hints for Home Comforts.

A short needle makes the most expedition in plain sewing.

When you are particular in wishing to have precisely what you want from a butcher's, go and purchase it yourself.

One flannel petticoat will weare nearly as long as two, if turned behind-part before, when the front begins to wear thin.

People in general are not aware how very essential to the health of their inmates is the free admission of light into their houses.

A leather strap, with a buckle to fasten, is much more commodious than a cord for a box in general use for short distances; cording and uncording is a nasty job.

There is not any real economy in purchasing cheap calico for gentlemen's night shirts. The calico cuts in holes, and soon becomes bad coloured in washing.

Sitting to sew by candle-light by a table with a dark cloth on it is injurious to the eye-sight. When no other remedy presents itself, put a sheet of white paper before you.

People very commonly complain of indigestion: how can it be wondered at, when they seem by their habit of swallowing their food wholesale, to forget for what purpose they are provided with teeth.

Never allow your servants to put wiped knives on your table; for, generally speaking, you may see that they have been wiped with a dirty cloth. If a knife is brightly cleaned, they are compelled to use a clean cloth.

There is not anything gained in economy by having very young and inexperienced servants at low wages; they break, waste, and destroy more than an equivalent for higher wages, setting aside comfort and respectability.

No article in dress tarnishes so readily as black crape trimmings, and few things injure it more than damp; therefore, to preserve its beauty on bonnets, a lady in nice mourning should, in her evening walks, at all seasons of the year, take as a companion an old parasol to shade her crape.

A piece of oil cloth (about twenty inches long) is a useful appendage to a common sitting-room. Kept in the closet, it can be available at any time to place jars upon, &c., &c., which are likely to soil your table during the process of dispensing their content: a wing and duster are harmonious accompaniments to the oil-cloth.

In most families many members are not fond of fat; servants seldom like it, consequently there is frequently much wasted; to avoid which, take off bits of suet fat form beef-steaks, &c., previous to cooking; they can be used for puddings. With good management, there need not be any waste in any shape or form.

Nothing looks worse than shabby gloves; and, as they are expensive articles in dress, they require a little management. A good glove will last six cheap ones with care. Do not wear your best gloves to night church—the heat of the gas, &c., gives a moisture to the hands that spoils the gloves; do not wear them in very wet weather; as carring umbrellas, and drops of rain, spoil them

A given quantity of tea is similar to malt—only giving strength to a given quantity of water, as we find therefore any additional quantity is waste. Two small teaspoonfuls of good black tea, and one three part full of green, is sufficient to make three teacupsful agreeable, the water being put in, in a boiling state, at once; a second edition of water gives a vapid flavour to tea.

It may sound like being over particular, but we recommend persons to make a practice of fully addressing notes, &c., on all occasions; when, in case of their being dropped by careless messengers (which is not a rare occurranae), it is evident for whom they are intended, without undergoing the inspection of any other parties bearing a similar name.

Children should not be allowed to ask for the same thing twice. This may be accomplished by parents, teacher (or whoever may happen to have the management of them), paying attention to their little wants, if proper, at once, when possible. The children should be instructed to understand that when they are not answered immediately, it is because it is not convenient. Let them learn patience by waiting.

We know not of anything attended with more serious consequences than that of sleeping in damp linen. Persons are frequently assured that they have been at a fire for many hours, but the question is as to what sort of fire, and whether they have been properly turned, so that every part may be exposed to the fire. The fear of creasing the linen, we know, prevents many from unfolding it, so as to be what we consider sufficiently aired; but health is of more importance than appearances; with gentleness there need be no fear of neatness.

If the weather appears doubtful, always take the precaution of having an umbrella when you go out, particularly in going to church; you thereby avoid incurring one of three disagreeables: in the first place, the chance of getting wet—or encroaching under a friend's umbrella—or being under the necessity of borrowing one, consequently involving the trouble of returning it, and possibly (as is the case nine times out of ten) inconveniencing your friend by neglecting to return it.—Those who disdain the use of umbrellas generally appear with shabby hats, tumbled bonnet ribbons, wrinkled silk dresses, &c., &c., the consequence of frequent exposure to unexpected showers, to say nothing of colds taken, no one can tell how.

Between husband and wife little attentions beget much love.

Always lay your table neatly, whether you have company or not.

Put your balls or reels of cotton into little bags, leaving the ends out.

Whatever you may choose to give away, always be sure to keep your temper.

Dirty windows speak to the passer by of the negligence of the inmates.

In cold weather, a leg of mutton improves by being hung three, four, or five weeks.

When meat is hanging, change its position frequently, to equally distribute the juices.

There is much more injury done by admitting visitors to invalids than is generally supposed.

Salad for the Solitary

Wit is brush-wood, Judgment timber: the one gives the greatest Flame, the other yields the durablest Heat; and both meeting make the best Fire. SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

ANSWER to Riddle of last week:—Thought.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.—What three figures, multiplied by 4, will make precisely 5.

Answer next week.

ANSWER to question of last week:—99 9-9.

Some writer has compared friendship to our shadows and a better comparison was never made: for while we walk in the sunshine of prosperity, it sticks to us, but the moment we enter the shades of adversity, it deserts us.

A PRINTER IN COURT.—A suit came on the other day, in which a printer named Kelvy was a witness. The case was an assault and battery that came off between two men named Brown and Henderson.

'Mr. Kelvy, did you witness the affair referred to?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Well, what have you to say about it?'

'That it was the best piece of punctuation I have seen in some time.'

"What do you mean by that?'

'Why, that Brown dotted one of Henderson's eyes, for which Henderson put a period to Brown's breathing for about half a minute.'

The court comprehended the matter at once, and fined the defendant fifty dollars.

A Yankee met a Celestial in the streets of San Francisco, and with a characteristic of the race, accosted him as follows:

'Where are you from?'

'Hong Kong.'

'Where are you bound?'

'Geelong.'

'What tea are you most fond of?'

'Suchong.'

'What kind of fowls do you consider the best?'

'Chittagong.'

'What kind of grapes do you prefer?'

'Scuppernong.'

'What's your name?'

'Oh, go long.'

It is a solemn thing to be married, said Aunt Bethany. Yes; but it's a deal more solemn not to be, said her little niece.

A man has declined being a candidate in a new State because he is not a legal citizen—has never paid a tax or any other debt—owns no property, can't read nor write, is blind, has lost four fingers from his left hand—has ten children, and can't leave home for fear they will abuse their mother.

An anxious mother in Maine thus writes to her son in California:—

"My dear son—Come home. A rolling stone gathers no moss. Your affectionate mother."

To which Young America, with equal laconism replies:—

"My dear mother—Come here. A setting hen never gets fat. Your affectionate son."

Kirwan says that a pious Scotchman used to pray: "Oh, Lord, keep me right—for thou knowest that if I do go wrong, it is very hard to turn me."

It is said that bleeding a partly blind horse at the nose will restore him to sight—so much for the horse. To open a man's eyes, you must bleed him at the pocket.

Leave your grievances, as Napoleon did his letters, unopened for three weeks, and it is astonishing how few of them at that time will require answering.

An Indian paper refuses to publish eulogies gratis, but adds: "We will publish the simple announcement of the death of any our friends with pleasure."

The individual who tried to clear his conscience with an egg, is now endeavoring to raise his spirits with yeast. If he fails in this, it is his intention to blow out his brains with a bellows.

A love-sick young gentleman, who has taken very much of late to writing sonnets, has just hung himself with one of his own lines.

The crew of a sailing-boat threw out all her ballast. She was consequently upset—destroyed by *lightening*.

It is a remarkable fact that however well young ladies may be versed in grammar, very few of them can decline matrimony.

One reason why the world is not reformed is, because every man is bent on reforming others, and never thinks of reforming himself.

'Tis fashion that makes cowards of us all. A belle's face in the bonnet of a score of years since, was like a rose at the bottom of a coalscuttle. Now it stands forth from her bonnet, like that rose bursting from the bed.

TO SHAKE OFF TROUBLE.—Set about doing good to somebody; put on your hat, and go and visit the poor; inquire into their wants and administer unto them; seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them of the consolations of religion. I have often tried this, and found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.—*Howard.*

I wish I was a little child,
Reclining on your arm,
For then you'd kiss me if I smil'd,
And not think any harm.

What great phrenologist had a name most expressive of his profession as a researcher in heads? Combe.

'Why, Hans, you have the most feminine countenance I have ever seen.'

'O, yaw,' was the reply, 'I know de reason for dat—my mother was a woman.'

What fishes have their eyes nearest together?—The smallest.

On which side of the church does the yew-tree generally grow?—The outside.

'We are in the midst of a revolution,' as the man said, when he was caught in the fly-wheel of a steamboat.

Business Cards.

THE TIMES:
A LITERARY & FAMILY PAPER, PUBLISHED FOR THE SOUTH
Having a large list of the best WRITERS, its contents are mostly original—embracing Original Stories History, Biography, Science, Agriculture, Education, Poetry and News.
Published weekly at $2, by C.C. COLE & J.W. ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C.
Specimens sent gratis.

ADVERTISING.

One square (12 lines) first insertion $1.00. Each additional week 25cts. The following ample deductions will be made in favor of standing Advertisements:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	$ 3.00	$ 5.00	$ 8.00
Two squares,	6.00	10.00	14.00
Three "	9.00	15.00	20.00
Four " (¼ col,)	12.00	20.00	26.00
Eight " (½ col.)	18.00	30.00	40.00

Professional and business Cards, not exceeding six lines—per annum,.....$5.00

A. P. SPERRY, of N. C.
With WM. GRAYDON & CO., Importers and Jobbers of **DRY GOODS**, 46 Park Place, and 41 Barclay Street,
Wm. Graydon, James Graydon, } **NEW-YORK.** { Geo. H. Seeley, Wm. A. Scott.
Nov., '58. (2—1y.)

ARCHITECTURE.
WM. PERCIVAL, Architect, Offices Smiths' Brick Building, Raleigh, N. C., and Godden's Hall, Richmond, Va., will supply *designs, working, drawings, specifications* and *superintendance* for all kinds of *public* and private buildings and houses of worship.
With an *educational training* for his profession and a Practical Experience on public and private, works for more than 16 years, he hopes to give satisfaction. He respectfully refers to those by whom he is Professionally engaged in this State.
The Building Committee on the Chapel Hill University Improvements. The Building Committee of the Raleigh New Baptist Church. R. S. Tucker, Esq., W. M. Boylan, Raleigh. W. S. Battle, Esq., Rockey, Mt., Edgecombe County.
N. B. A large variety of original designs for churches, villas &c., can be seen at his Offices. 123—6m.

D. C. STYRON,
BROAD-STREET, TWO DOORS west of Middle-street, Newbern, N. C., dealer in **Dry Goods**, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, FISH, OYSTERS, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.
Seller of Country Produce.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS. (121-1y.)

E. F. POWELL.
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER. Would take this method of informing the Citizens of Greenesboro, and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with the handsomest assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver ware and Fancy Goods, ever offered in this market, also a lage lot of Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff. &c., &c—all of which is offered at the lowest figures for Cash.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry *carefully repaired at the shortest notice*, and on the most reasonable terms.

J. W. EVANS'
NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE and Cheap Book-Store, 10 Pearl Street Richmond, Va.
Subscriptions received for the Times.

JOHN A. PRITCHETT,
CABINET-MAKER AND DEALER IN FURNITURE, *(near North Carolina Railroad,)* Greensboro, N. C
All kinds of Cabinet Furniture—such as Dressing-Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Cottage-Bedsteads, Tables, Coffins, &c —kept constantly on hand or made to order.
Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work as he is confident, from his past experience, that it cannot be excelled in any other shop.
Work delivered on board the Cars *free of charge.* 127:1y

JAMES M. EDNEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 147 *Chambers-st., N. Y.*
Buys and forwards every kind of merchandise for 2½ *per cent. Commission. Dealer in* Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, Harps, Guitars, Music, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Pumps, Garden Engines, &c. A printed list of all the different makers, kinds and prices, *sent free.* Agent for "The Wonderful Pump," raising Water 150 Feet by hand. Publisher of an elegant lithograph of "*Hickory Nut Falls,*" N. C., 9x12 in., sent free, 50c. Also, "*Cherokee Physician; or, Indian Guide to Health.*" This invaluable *family adviser* should be in every house. It treats of all diseases, has a copious glossary, and prescribes the remedies from nature's bounteous stores, for all our infirmities and misfortunes. It is printed on fine white paper, handsomely bound, fourth edition, 300 pages, and is *mailed free for one dollar.* Also, a splendid lithograph, 19x24 inches, of all the Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, Including Bascom and Capers, from original copies, approved by themselves. This splendid picture sent free on the receipt of one dollar. Also, Bennett's Chronology of North Carolina. Just from the press, sent free for one dollar.
Refer to Govs. Swain and Morehead, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Osborne, C. P. Mendenhall, A. M. Gorman, Esqs. Hon. W. A. Graham, J. R. Dodge, T. R. Loring, Rev. C. F. Deems, M. T. Heflin, S. M. Frost, N. C. and Rev. W. M. Wightman, Andrew Wallace, John W. Stoy, F. F. Beattie, Govan Mills, Richard Yeadon, Esprs., Hon. B. F. Perry, S. C. etc.
Rosewood Iron Frame Pianos, from $150 upwards, warranted in every particular. (107:1y)

MARBLE WORKS
By GEORGE HEINRICH, Manufacture of Monuments, Tombs, Head-Stones, &c., at reduced prices, 4 doors North of the court-house, Greensboro, N. C.
Orders from a distance promptly filled.
February, 1858. 110:1y

MANTUA-MAKING.
MRS. CRITTENDEN & SISTER are now prepared to do all kinds of work, connected with the Mantua-making business, in the latest and best style. They are also prepared to make, trim, and bleach Bonnets. A trial is all that is asked to warrant entire satisfaction. Residence on Greene street, opposite the Old Factory.
Jan. 15, 1858. (105.1y)

N. C. FREEMAN,
WITH ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO., Importors and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Silk Goods, No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia. 2-1y

OTTO HUBER, JEWELLER AND *Watchmaker*, West Market, Greensboro', N. C.—Has on hand, and is receiving a splendid and well selected stock, of fine and fashionable Jewelry, of every description, among which may be found several magnificent sets of coral Jewelry.
He has also a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches.
All repairing done in the best manner and warranted.
All persons purchasing Jewelry will do well to call on him, before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident, that he can sell as good bargains as can be bought in this market.
August, 1st., 1858. 134—tf.

R. L. DONNELL'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY is now opened, and Cameotypes, Melainotypes, and Ambrotypes, which cannot be surpassed for durability and beauty are taken in Lockets, Pins and Cases, to suit the tastes and purses of all!
Call and examine Specimens, and learn the Prices. Rooms formerly occupied by Scott & Gorrell, second story Garrett's brick building, West Market, Greensboro. 139-y.

R THE GREATEST MEDical Discovery of the Age, is **AYER'S CATHARTIC Pills.**
They don't *help* complaints, but they *cure* them.
One Box has cured Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils—often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst of ulcers on the legs.
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body.
They should be given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with this scourge.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal
One Box cures derangement of the Liver.
Half a Box cures a Cold.
They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.
As a dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world.
They are purely vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.
Price 25 cts per Box—5 Boxes for $1,00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass. and sold by T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro; Williams & Heywood, Raleigh; S J Hinsdale, Fayetteville; O. A. Bradley, Wilmington; Purcell, Laud & Co., Richmond, and all druggists. 125;6m

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER
SO LONG UNSUCCESSFULLY Sought, Found at Last! For it restores permanently gray hair to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, remove, as if by magic, all blotches, &c. from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

Dover, N. H., Feb. 24, 1857.
Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.
Send us as soon as may be one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours very respectfully.
Signed DANIEL LATHORP & Co.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1856. Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Resterative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.
Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the diseas entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scaly, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours cespectfully,
GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, 1855.
Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My Haiy has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.
Yours Respectfully,
EANIEL N. MURPHY.
O. J WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists by T. J. PATRICK, W. C. PORTER.
109::1y Greensboro.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION
FOR 1859.
THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE JOURNAL will commence with the next year, and the first number will be issued about the middle of January. It will be published monthly, and each number will contain not less than thirty-two pages of reading matter.
The Journal will be neatly printed, on fine paper and in a style fully equal to the present volume; the aim of those who have charge of it will be to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.
It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association and under its control. Through its pages the General Superintendent of Common Schools will communicate with the School officers and teachers of the State.
Articles are solicited from teahers and other friends of education—

TERMS
(Invariably in Advance)
FIVE COPIES, or more, ordered at one time, or to one address ONE DOLLAR each per annum
Additional copies at the same rate.
Single copy.....$2.00
All Teachers and school officers are requested to act as agents.
Journal and Times,.....$3
The Teacher who sends us the largest number of subscribers (not less than thirty) before the first of January, will be entitled to half a page of advertising for the year: The one sending the next largest number will be entitled to the fourth of a page: And each one sending 25 or more will be entitled to a card, not exceeding eight lines.
All communications should be addressed to J. D. CAMPBELL *Resident Editor, Greensboro', N. C.*

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD Most respectfully call the attention of the public to their large and attractive supply of **FALL** and **WINTER GOODS**, consisting in part of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made Clothing &c.** Their stock was selected with great care, and not having very expensive families to support, they flatter themselves that they can sell at such prices as will insure satisfaction to those who may extend to them their patronage.
October 25, '58. COLE & AMIS.

I GIVE NOTICE, THAT I Shall ask the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to pass a law on my behalf, extending the term for collecting taxes.
W. A WINBOURNE.
Oct., 30th '58. (47—tf.)

MIXED SCHOOL.
On monday the fifteenth inst., I will open a School at the Brick School House, near the Presbyterian Church, for the mental, moral, and physical advancement of boys and girls.
[3w.] E. C. TOWNSEND.

HOLTON'S OINTMENT,
An Infallible Remedy, for Bone Fellons, and
For the cure of burns, biles, sprains and bruises and for old and running sores of all sorts, either on man or beast. For sale at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

8 LIKELY NEGROES FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell eight likely negroes privately on good terms. B. L. COLE.
Greensboro, N. C., 21, '58. 150:tf

JOB WORK.
Having just added to our hitherto large and well-selected Job Office, a magnificent assortment of **Plain & Fancy Job TYPE,** we are confident that we can execute ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING IN THE BEST STYLE FOR THE LEAST MONEY OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE. Persons wishing
Pamphlets, Circulars, Hand-Bills,
Business-Cards, Visiting-Cards, Bill-Heads,
Or any thing else in the Printing line, would do well to try us once

BLANKS.
WE have just printed, on a very good article of Post's Cap, a general assortment of BLANKS—consisting (in part) of
Blank Warrants, Ca Sa Bonds, Affidavits,
Writs, Executions, Land Deeds,
Deeds of Trust, Witness Tickets, Juror Tickets,
Land Entries, Subpœnas, Ca Sas,
Com. for Depositions, Writs to sell Land, &c., &c.
Or will print, on the shortest notice, any kind we may not have on hand if ordered. They can be sent by mail if desired.
For Jobs or Blanks, address or call on
COLE & ALBRIGHT,
West Market Street, Greensboro N.C

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from GUMS,
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, cooler, molder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operation of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.
The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it the powers of the system are is almost entirely dependent on the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions well, duties, if the stomach is at fault, the bowels system suffers in consequence and the whole of our organism—the **Liver**—For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy for which it is liable. To prove that this remedy is many derangements to which at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint**, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain. These Gums remove all morbid or foul matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, causing food to digest well, giving tone and health to the stomach, and thus removing at once the cause of the disease—**Bilious attacks** are cured, **and, what is better, prevented,** by the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**
Only one dose taken at night, lessens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**
One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**
One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.
Only one dose instantly relieves **Cholic**, while a few more cure for **Cholera of Morbus**, and a preventive.
Only give bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of **Cholera.**
One bottle taken for a short time after eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short digest well. One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms. **Summer and Bowel** complaints yield to one or two doses cures almost like magic: there is no surer remedy for **Worms** in the world, as it never fails. Children or adults.
A few bottles cures **Dropsy**, by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily curing cases, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose starting benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver Complaint**, from the worst *Jaundice or Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.
Wholesale Agents:
BARNES & PARK, New York; T. W. DYOTT & Sons, Philadelphia; M. S. BURR & Co., Boston; H. H. HAY & Co., Portland; JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati; GAYLORD & HAMMOND, Cleveland; FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, Chicago; G. J. WOOD & Co., St. Louis; GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh; S. S. HANCE, Baltimore. And retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*
115:1y T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.—A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.
To all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the Vice of Onanism, or self abuse, &c., &c
The Howtrd Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.
Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or a Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.
Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec.*
March, 1858. (113—1 y.)

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH CANCERS, ASTHMA, SCROFULA, or any SKIN DISE